The Pacific.

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POETRY.

Song of Labor: The Miner

The eastern sky is blushing red,
The distant hill-top glowing;
The brook is murmuring in its bed,
In idle frolics flowing;
'Tis time the pickaxe and the spade
And iron "tom" were ringing;
And with ourselves, the mountain stream,
A song of labor singing.

The mountain air is cool and fresh;
Unclouded skies bend o'er us;
Broad placers, rich in hidden gold,
Lie temptingly before us:
Then lightly ply the pick and spade
With sinews strong and lusty:
A golden "pile" is quickly made,
Wherever claims are "dusty."

We ask no magic Midas' wand,
Nor wizard-rod divining;
The pickaxe, spade and brawny hand
Are sorcerers in mining:
We toil for hard and yellow gold,
No bogus bank-notes taking:
The bank, we trust, though growing old
Will better pay by BREAKING.

There is no manlier life than ours,
A life amid the mountains,
Where from the hill-side, rich in gold,
Are welling sparkling fountains:
A mighty army of the hills,
Like some strong giant labors
To gather spoil by earnest toil,
And not by robbing neighbors.

When labor closes with the day,
To simple fare returning,
We gather in a merry group
Around the camp-fires burning:
The mountain sod our couch at night,
The stars shine bright above us;
We think of home, and fall asleep
To dream of those who love us.—
Knickerbocker.

Essay,

Read before the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in this city, Sept. 19th, 1854,

BY JOSEPH W. FINLAY, ESQ.

It has been tritely remarked, that "life is divided into Anticipation and Recollection."

The present although actually enriched by enjoyment, or burthened with care, seems to the eager aspirant for distinction, but a trifle, compared to results prominently shadowed forth in the future, by an inflated imagination. We spring upon the path of life with the belief that all things are attainable. The current of young blood runs riot under the promptings of exuberant health; and whether its excitements be exhausted in the chase of a butterfly, or in the pursuit of worthier objects, the energy so frequently exhibited, speaks of capabilities proper to be guarded and necessary at times to be sternly controlled.

Man, too often the creature of impulse, is easily led away by the seductive allurements of impure desires: and unless restrained by the suggestions of an enlightened conscience; the admonitions of experience;—the persuasions of truth, or the fear of the law,—is apt to fall into temptations derogatory to his welfare, and to incur moral or legal penalties, deprecated with shame, when regret is unavailing to remedy the consequences of thoughtless indiscretion.

In no country has this axiom been more fully and painfully illustrated than in California. Talents of the highest order,—qualities of character suited to the loftiest distinction—position in society,—responsibility of place,—all the endowments calculated to elicit respect, or to ensure esteem,—the remonstrances of friends, and the grief of relatives,—have in many instances proved ineffectual to arrest the fall of the degraded votary, or save the infatuated from an ignominious death.

How often, even in older countries, where civilization, encircled by intellectual worth, and guaranteed by wholesome laws, seemed to bid defiance to gross violations of propriety:—have we been called to witness the drunken antics of individuals, holding places of high honor and responsibility, to whom the best interests of the community had been confided as the guardians of their civil or political rights. Men, looked up to, from the nature of their appointments, for good examples and blameless lives,—men holding the reins of government, and clothed with authority—how often, have such men been seen to yield themselves willing victims at the shrine of pollution, and be led captives by habits disgusting to think upon. Carrying the marks of debauchery on the their faces, and its venom in their veins; repudiated by the depraved, and shunned by the virtuous; defiled, diseased, and prematurely decayed, swelling the crowd to ignoble graves!

However abhorrent this picture may seem,—however painful the actuality may prove, we dare not withhold our conviction of its truth, or refrain from sighing over its frequency and display.

To win man, then, from vices so inconsistent with the purpose of existence; to invite him to meditations worthy of a refined spirit;—to excite his true appreciation of a "high calling," and future immortality,—the Divine author of our Being, has surrounded him with objects of rare beauty,—delightful to contemplate, and healthful to enjoy.

The physical universe, is spread above and around him in every variety of attraction to invite his admiration, and to woo his love.

The spangled sky,—the fragrant air,—the lofty mountains,—the restless deep,—the gushing founts,—the murmuring brooks.—the "still small voice" of the timid wild flower;—all tell us that the hand that made them is Divine: and whilst joining in the great anthem creation is hourly sending to her maker, they appeal not only to our judgments, but to the best affections of the heart, to beguile us from low pursuits and enervating habits.

The great principle of human life, should be the glorification of the Supreme Architect of the world; the amelioration of human suffering, and consequently the advancement of human happiness;—the moral regeneration of man, and the fitting him for that future destiny so full of wisdom, purity and truth.

If such then be the solid purposes of life; if the inducements held forth by divine inspiration and sanctioned by the experience of the christian's death-bed, be not a fable; if the ephemeral nature of ordinary enjoyments serves but to point the care worn spirits to purer shrines than earth can offer, tracing with experienced solemnity the broken columns, and withered hopes of the present life—ruins of ill directed ambition, and corrupt desires!—if such we say, be facts, how all important it is, that moral culture, should be strenuously insisted upon, and our actions be governed by sober reason and chastely instructed minds.

The characteristic of the present age is emphatically *progression*. The dormant energies of mankind, have been suddenly excited to renewed and lively action. The world like a startled giant has been roused from the sleep of ages, to scan the march of improvement, and the prospects of success.

The arts and sciences,—practical philosophy,—all the invigorating incentives to mental and moral culture, are spreading their arms to the enterprising, and soliciting the compliment of scrutiny and aid. Discoveries pondered over by our worthy forefathers for weary years, and timidly abandoned through fear of failure, are now, under the influence of more enlightened views, accomplished in as many months. The boy of yesterday, is the man of to-day. Precocious, active, restless, industrious, he needs but a proper direction to be given to his powers, to insure his attainment of the highest honors. The advances made in the deparments of literature, mechanics and the sciences, have frequently owed their origin to stern necessity and obscure position,—unheralded by boasted names, and unassisted by boasted capital, genius unrecognized before, dwelling too often in the haunts of poverty, aided alone by patient industry and silent suffering, has been the means of introducing some of our most valuable inventions, although no stone marks the resting place of the discoverer,—no epitaph proclaims his worth or merits. Fulton's memory however, I trust will be earnestly cherished when the present potentates of oppression are willingly forgotten. The great lever of public sentiment,—and the paladium of true liberty, *The Press*, unshackled by corruption, is making its thunder notes of remonstrance heard in all parts of the world, against the oppression, and mental degradation that have tramelled so long, the genius and liberties of the human race.

Its rebukes borne by the aid of steam to the utmost corner of the earth, have paralized the despot, and stimulated the slave. Its cry is onward! onward! onward! and whilst it battles with lusty perseverance the prejudices of ignorance, and shames with its disclosures the abuses of power, it points to the results of modern improvement as its guarantees of truth, where freedom and industry are cherished and sustained.

The natural consequences of moral culture and reform, add vigior to the desire for moral improvement. The knowledge of a good effected generates a longing to do further good, to prove a still more valuable contributor to human happiness, and whilst the heart is panting for new avennes of benevolence, and the spirit within is stirring into activity the newly incited motive of usefulness,—the mind insensibly seeks to unravel the mysteries of its new birth, and the origin of impulses so truly delightful.

From Nature, up to Nature's God, is the well known maxim of the pure in heart.—Under the beautiful stimulus of virtuous action and refined thought, we may bow before the footstool of the Omnicient, with a child-like confidence in the success of our undertakings and easily accomplish noble results deriving their cheif merit from His approbation and divine assistance.

But not to weary your patience by too long reference to generalities, let me call your attention for a few moments to our own beloved branch of the reform we have just alluded to, and ask ourselves what is the object of our association, and what has been done to advance its glorious ends.

Thank God! its purposes are pure, and its benefits many. Its aim to do good, and its reward, the reformation of the subjects of its benevolence. To snatch the inebriate from his debasing pursuits; to guard over him during his paroxysms of weakness and temptation: to reason patiently, and to remonstrate calmly with him on the folly of his ways: to soothe, to comfort and to aid him in his conscience-stricken moments of despondency: and to gain his respect, if not esteem by the gentleness of our attentions and the sincerity of our sympathy: to clothe him in the garments of temperance and self respect, and to lead him redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled from the influence of the wine cup, to the refreshing bounty of our grateful Fount, so beautifully emblematic of those "living waters" profusely gushing in the council chamber of eternity.

As to what has been done by our order,—its monuments are around us. The voice of thanks may be daily heard in the remotest haunts of our wide spread land. The brightened eye and cheerful response of the once stricken wife: the lively prattle of the no longer fatherless children; the well ordered, and neatly furnished aparments of the once deserted home;—the sober business habits, and decent deportment of the grateful convert:—all speak volumes in favor of the efforts of our order, and the beneficial results springing from the labors of the association.

Let us then persevere my brethren in the purpose to do good. Let each new member added to our brotherhood, be as fresh incentives to renewed exertion. Let us endeavor practically to realize the moral influence we may individually exercise in whatever community circumstances may throw us, and in our united efforts to promote the happiness of those around us, may we accomplish, in part at least, one great object of our creation, and when the summer of life shall have passed away, and the "voice of the reaper" no longer be heard,—when the wearied eye, and the tottering step fail of their function, and the heart like a muffled drum, beats its signal for rest—may we sink to our final repose with the cheering reflection that we have labored faithfully in the vineyard assigned to us, without a fear as to future results.

Dr. Nott's Semi-Centenary Address.

(*Concluded.*)

It is impossible in the prospect of death, to look over such an assemblage of young, educated and enterprising men, filling the different professions, and trained up in the enjoyment of liberty, and under the teachings of the Bible, without feeling that under God, for the future, there is hope.—You can, and you will, we trust, cause to be sent abroad from this college, as from some great central source of power, an influence that shall extend itself to other and yet other minds, till it shall reach the extremities of the State, the country, and the world, and perpetuate itself through other, and yet other, and yet other generations, till the last generation ever to occupy earth's theatre shall have taken their stand upon it.

Though it were certain, therefore, that no one now alive would be alive and present at any future collegiate gathering, still these gatherings would be in prospect not the less objects of deep and solemn interest on that account.

At the first of them, however, some present here to-day, will it is presumed, be present there. But who? How few in number, and those how changed! With gray hairs, and tottering step, and faltering voice, methinks I see appearing in the midst of that young, ardent, joyous future assembly, here and there a solitary individual, as the speaker, who has outlived his age, and appers in this; regarded indeed with interest—a melancholy interest—as ruins always are.

But as to the rest of us—of you—here present, where will they be? Where?—Where the dead are now, and forgotten by the living, as the dead are now forgotten. Who now thinks of Smith or Maxcy?—Who now visits the tomb of Edwards?—And how few even think that his monument has a place among the grave-stones beside the pathway to the house in which we have assembled.

But though the dead should on that future gathering be forgotten by the living, the living will be remembered by the dead. The dead, though dead, may be present at that gathering in spirit, though not in body, seeing though unseen—sent back to earth on some errand of mercy, or the commissioned guardian agels of loved ones left behind. Or, though not present, tidings from that gathering may reach us in the spirit world. Angels visit the abodes, and take an interest in the affairs of men. Words of wisdom spoken and deeds of goodness performed on earth, are reported in the heavens. There is joy there over a sinner that repenteth.

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Beyond this vale of tears there are higher duties to perform, renewed friendships to enjoy and brighter glories to behold.

True, God's image has been effaced from human hearts, and life eternal forfeited.—True, the King of terrors is yet in power here. The earth, man's birth-place, is his burial place, where during six thousand years, generation after generation has just trod upon its surface, and then been interred beneath it. There, imprisoned, rests the dust of friends, of kindred; there rests the dust of patriarchs and prophets, and martyrs, and righteous men. There, for ages, that dust has rested, and not without reason still rests—rests in hope, for the veracity of God's eternal Son is pledged that from that dust the reproach of death shall be wiped away. Nor will his mediatorial work be finished till he redeems that pledge.

"I shall be satisfied," said David, the sleep of death being ended, "when I awake in thy likeness."

An earnest of that awakening has already been given—given when at the rich Arimathean's rock-excavated tomb the angel of God descended,—when the stone was rolled back, and the guard, placed in vain at its entrance to protect the avenues from death to life, fled terrified while the earth shook beneath them, and the grave through all its quaking caverns owned that not the conquered but the conquerer was leaving death's dominions.

That triumph was the earnest of another and more glorious triumph, when the everlasting doors which once opened to receive from the top of Olivet man's great Deliverer, shall again open to give him egress on that august occasion, when in the presence of the assembled universe, the last crowning act of man's redemption is to be performed.

Though created in God's own image, and created for immortality, as yet we have seen but little of those works and wonders which, during the past eternity, God has wrought. We were not even present at the opening act of earth's eventful drama, but we shall be present at its concluding scene. We shall see the sign of the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven. We shall hear the archangel's trump; we shall see the graves open, the dead arise and the judgment set. We shall hear the final sentence and witness the final separation, hear the wail of lost spirits and the song of triumph that will break from redeemed lips.

Nor as mere spectators shall we witness the awful grandeur of that last great day. Among the risen dead we shall have a place assigned us. The teacher and the taught will be alike arraigned, and alike required to render an account of all the deeds now done in the body. Sinners as we are, how can we render that account? How can we answer for buried talents? for neglected opportunities? for rejected overtures of mercy? What shall we—what can we—before that dread tribunal, say? We can say then what we can now say, "Though we are unworthy, worthy is the Lamb that loved us, gave himself to die for us, and hath redeemed us by his blood."

Clothed with such a righteousness, imputed though it be, it is not presumptuous to cherish the hope of forgiven sin, or even arrogant to aspire to the companionship of angels. No matter how tall they are, or how lofty or firm their standing, clothed with a Savior's righteousness we can stand beside them with confidence. Sinless though they be, and though we, alas! are sinners, they will not feel dishonored by our presence, for God is not dishonored by it. And God is not dishonored because redeemed sinners have a right to stand before him.—That right was purchased, dearly purchased—was bought with blood, and blood no less than that of the Supreme.

Having in prospect a future so full of glory, who would live here always? True, friends, and country, and sacred home are here. Here, too, are fields of beauty, and notes of melody, and throughout the entire of nature God's all pervading goodness is apparent. It were unnatural not to love this fair world, and ungrateful in the midst of so many mercies, not to say as the disciples said at Christ's transfiguration, "it is good for us to be here."

Still, heaven is the purer country; there purer light shines, there brighter glories are displayed, there God our Savior reigns.

It is sad indeed, to bid adieu to these objects of our regard, to the walks we have traced, the gardens we have laid out, the groves we have planted, the friends we love, and the world that gave us birth.—But after all death causes but a momentary separation. You, beloved pupils, will remain behind after I am gone, to visit those grove and gardens we have so often visited, to behold that sunshine we have so often beheld, and to enjoy the society of those friends it has hitherto been our privilege to enjoy. But having done so for a few short years, you, in your turn, will bequeath the whole to those who shall live after you; and then we shall meet again. And since we shall meet again, though some natural tears we shed at parting, let them be tears of joy. Why from such a jubilee should we go sorrowing away? Redemption is finished, the proffer of forgiveness universal. And though the dead cannot profit by that proffer, the living may. See you that the living do.

Having been permitted to meet as children, and children's children, after a long absence, at the paternal home, to exchange the fraternal welcome salutation, to receive the paternal benediction, and to present before God's mercy seat grateful acknowledgements for the mercies of the past, and implore His blessing for the future, let us return rejoicing to resume life's cares, to endure life's sorrows, to perform life's duties, and graving still deeper the impression we wish to make on this world's tablet, let us strive the more earnestly to secure the enrollment of our names in the Lamb's book of life. And forewarned as we are by the death starred names on the catalogue of those thinned classes represented here to-day, that time is short and death certain, let us hereafter cancel the current claims of life as they present themselves, meet the daily and the hourly duties as they rise, and strike with every setting sun the balance of this world's account; that, come that dread destroyer when he may, and however unexpectly, he may find us ready and waiting for the summons.

In the meantime, and since for repentant sinners there is hope beyond the grave, let us who possess this hope—and why, since grace is free, should we not all possess it?—console ourselves and comfort one another with those cheering words, *we shall meet again*. And, Chistians, we shall, thanks to redeeming love, we shall meet again—meet around the Redeemer's throne, to receive his welcome, to behold his glory, to speak his praises, and lay the willing honors of our creation and our redemption at his feet. Till then, farewell!—a last, a long, but not a sad farewell.

Now unto Him who is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy—to God only wise, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever. Amen.

Education of Young Men and Women.

Antioch College, at Yellow Springs O., over which Horace Mann presides, it is understood, is open both to male and female students. In his inaugural address, he argues the propriety—nay the necessity, of educating young men and women in the same seminary, and under the influence of regulated social companionship. After setting forth the true conditions of such education, and meeting the usual round of objections thereto, Mr. Mann sums up on this head as follows:

"Beside and beyond all this, I believe that the daily and thrice daily meetings of the sexes, with occasional interviews in social circles, will be mutually advantageous to them. It will be both moral restraint and intellectual excitement. That innate regard which each sex has for the other sex, over and above what it has for the same good qualities in its own—the difference between friendship and love—is too precious and too powerful an agency to be thrown away in the education of either. I believe it to be an agency which God meant we should make use of, to promote the refinement, the progress and the elevation of them both. I believe it may be made to supercede many of our coarse and crude instruments of discipline—the goads and blugeons of punishment which are now employed to rouse young men from the stupefaction of idleness, or beat them back from the gateway of sin.

And what a state of society does it invincibly argue among parents, and in the community at large, if young men and women cannot be brought together to pursue those ennobling studies, and to receive those apt instructions which pre-eminently fit them for the highest duties of their common life, without mutual peril! And where in reason, or in the divine commands, is there either warrant or pretext for the doctrine that those whom God mingles together in the family, by birth; and whom, through the sacred ordinance of marriage, he designs for a still closer relation in after life; where, I ask, is there any authority, human or divine for seizing and violently separating these same parties, for four, or six, or ten, of the middle years of their existence?—those very years when they can best prepare themselves, by the elevation of whatever is in them of good, and the suppression of whatever is in them of evil, for a future companionship so intimate as to be lost in identity. Such separation is obviously unnatural; and if it be necessary for the preservation of sexual purity, it is time that the whole community should take the alarm and hasten to devise a less monstrous remedy."

CONFIDENCE IN ONE'S SELF.—When a crisis befalls you and the emergency requires moral courage and noble manhood to meet it, be equal to the requirements of the moment and rise superior to the obstacles in your path. The universal testimony of men whose experience exactly coincides with yours, furnishes the consoling reflection that difficulties may be ended by opposition.—There is no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. The magnitude of the danger needs nothing more than a greater effort than ever at your hands. If you prove recreant in the hour of trial, you are the worst of recreants, and deserve no compassion. Be not dismayed nor unmanned, when you should be bold and daring, unflinching and resolute. The cloud whose threatening murmurs you hear with fear and dread is pregnant with blessings, and the frown whose sternness now makes you shudder and tremble, will ere long be succeeded by a smile of bewitching sweetness and benignity. Then be strong and manly; oppose equal forces to open difficulties; keep a stiff upper lip; and trust in Providence. Greatness can only be achieved by those who are tried. The condition of that achievement is confidence in one's self.—*Richmond Post.*

Ministerial Manners.

The successful minister must also look to his *manners*, as well as to his mental attainments, for society has progressed in the one as much as in the other. The pastor has to do equally with all classes and kinds of people, to meet with which and mingle freely with ease and profit, requires not only versatility of social talents, but also a most careful training of social habits. If we offend either by ignorance or rudeness, the tastes or cultivated habits of the refined, we thereby cut off all access to their confidence; and although their hearts may be painfully filled with trials and temptations, yet they will never open them to us, and in sympathetic confidence seek our council.—Our rudeness has repulsed them, the delicacy of their feelings shrinks from close contact with us, and a state of non-intercourse of the kindly sympathies of the heart is the necessary result. I would not advise you to imitate the brainless fop, or have aught to do with the etiquette of soulless prudery, for thereby you would not compromise ministerial dignity more than you would offend good manners. But it is absolutely necessary, even as a matter of policy, to say nothing of the principle involved, that every minister should avoid everything which partakes of coarseness or rudeness, either in habits or language, in intercourse with others. The pastor can, as such, be of but little profit to his people, unless he places himself in social sympathy with them, so as to gain not only the confidence of their judgment, but also of their affections. To do this he must be winning and courteous in his manners, easy of access under all circumstances, ever exhibiting a kind, gentle, and sympathizing spirit. His talents and faithful labors may commend him to the judgment of his people, and constrain them to admire him as a minister; but it is the guilelessness of his life, and the affability of his manners, which will commend him to their hearts, and lead them to love him as their pastor. We often meet with ministers of noble head and pious heart, who mourn over their want of success, and a lack of kind sympathy and hearty co-operation on the part of their people. Instead of looking for some root of bitterness or distracting cause in the congregation, if such ministers could but be made conscious of their own repulsive manners, or their rude and haughty carriage towards their flock, they would doubtless generally find the Achan that troubled. Wo to that minister who sits not enthroned upon the affections of his people; for his own life will not only be cheerless and painfully embarrassed, but the cause of God must necessarily suffer in his hands.—*Christian Instructor.*

Fate of American Statesman.

There is nothing in the history of our country more surprising than the change of sentiment in regard to political life. Not 30 years since, it was viewed in a most attractive light, and it was rare to find an ambitious young man who did not look forward eagerly to this sort of distinction.—The ideas inherited from our English ancestors, defining the State as the noblest sphere for personal distinction, were then exerting a decided influence over our rising talent. Great men, too, had filled the most of our official positions. There was a necessity for such men, because the nation felt its youthful inexperience, its want of skill and power, its absolute dependence on guiding, governing minds. As late as the period named, these causes had combined to make political preferment a glittering prize. But a singular revolution has taken place. The best talent of the land has become disgusted with official service, and it now seeks to expend itself in other channels. The ranks of every profession are annually supplied with a larger number of first-rate men than go into politics. Only a moiety of them fix their eyes on Washington City. Not a few of these are moved by other considerations than those of honorable fame. It is a cheap way of getting a livelihood—of eating fine dinners, and drinking champagne—of enjoying the revelries of life at other people's expense. Those who pursue politics as the science of statesmanship, looking to it as a field for generous devotion to national interests, and aiming to acquire that high reputation which always impels the most magnanimous order of intellects, are exceedingly rare. They might be written on the thumb-nail of an infant.

Why is this? There is something grand and inspiring in the hope of serving your country. Why is it lowered to the level of a fleeting vanity? Our public life appeals, in theory, to philanthropy as well as to patriotism. It places men in connection with the moral interests of the world, and offers the most brilliant opportunities for advancing the welfare of humanity. A great truth spoken in Congress may flash across the Atlantic. One electric word may fulfill an Archangel's mission among distant nations. A century of power and progress may be in the utterence of a moment, and yet there are no mighty hearts stirred to seize the occasion. Politics are becoming more and more distasteful. Hundreds of persons feel that they are odious, and on no present inducement could they be had for public stations. Why is this?

Our system of partisanship has mainly contributed to this deplorable state of things. Not that the principle of party organization is a bad principle, but it has been perverted from its right use. Unworthy men have been suffered to get the whole machinery into their own hands.—Who compose the primary meetings, constitute caucuses, arrange tickets, effect nominations? Who work the wires? Just here, the virtue and intelligence of our parties ought to be brought together—just here, they are generally wanting. There is no difficulty in getting such men to vote, but that cannot cure the evil. What is wanted is their action in the right place. They must go to the root of the matter; they must take hold of the leading strings before others grasp them. If the valuable men of the country could be enlisted in this work, they might easily lay their hands on the heart of the system. In most cases, they would have the ascendancy. Moral power is sure to rule where it is properly exercised. It always has more insight, tact and facility than the low, cunning arts of intriguers; and hence, if it were to exert itself in the early stages of political movement, it would be able to elevate the standard of official qualifications. As things are now managed, the real strength of our parties does nothing more than simply accept those offered. The election is virtually made without it. Rather than surrender their political opinions, such men run the risk of unfit candidates and acquiesce in the ticket. Newspapers follow in the same track. A momentary spasm of opposition may be aroused, but it is soon over. The next time, all are caught napping again, and so the acknowledged enormity perpetuates itself from year to year.

"Principles and not men," is doubtless a good maxim in itself. But of late, it has come to read—Principles *without* men.—That is the orthodox version now. A sorry one it is, but down to this degeneracy has it lapsed. If the great parties of the country would adopt the motto of—Principles *and* Men—we should see another aspect of affairs. For talk as we may, Men are as virtually important to parties as Principles. The common notion that they are to be mere representatives of certain doctrines, is a foolish fallacy. Outside of all this, their personal weight, influence, character, are prime considerations, and no party can live long without them. It cannot be disguised, that both parties have fallen into this suicidal error. And what has been its effect? Talent has been depreciated. Fitness for office has sunk into contempt. The most meritorious services of Statesmanship have been treated with withering insensibility. If a man has commanding qualities of nature and reaches the front rank among his party associates, it is certain death to all his hopes and prospects. "*Principles, not men*" is converted into his guillotine. The martyrdom, too, is by no means heroic. There is no crown awaiting it. Only a song like "*Lucy Neal*" or "*Dan Tucker*" makes the requiem, or perchance a parody on "*Old Grimes is dead.*

Reviewing the history of our country for the last twenty years, we see nothing so painful as this sacrifice of our best men.—There has been nothing to justify it. There has been nothing even to palliate it. A short-sighted policy, no deeper than the shams of the moment, no wiser than the mirage of the senses, has given it birth. Men have cried out "Expediency," "Availability," "New Men." But the magic has hurt the magicians sorely. Like the exorcised spirit in the Bible, it has turned on its old friends and handled them roughly.—Perhaps the general bruising may bring us all to our senses, and teach us that any country which fails to take care of its best men, may soon lose the power to take care of itself.—*N. Y. Times.*

Discouraging Children.

It is somewhere related, that a poor soldier having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write to father," he replied, "and tell him of it, for he always said I had no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children such things, and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of brain. A grown-up person tells a child he is brainless, or foolish, or a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and in nine cases out of ten the statement is believed; or if not fully believed the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. Let any person look back to childhood's days, and he can doubtless recall many words and expressions which exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him, as to tell upon his whole future course of life.

We knew an ambitous boy who, at ten years, had become so depressed with faultfinding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words, that even at that early age he earnestly longed for death to take him out of the world, in which he conceived *he* had no abilities to rise. But while all thus appeared so dark around him, and he had so often been told of faults and deficiencies that he seemed to himself the dullest and worst of boys; and while none of his good qualities or capabilities had been mentioned, and he believed he had none, a single word of praise and appreciation carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought. We have often heard him say that, "that word saved him. The moment he thought he *could* do well, he resolved that he *would*" and he has done well. Parents, these are important considerations. Sometimes encourage your children without an if. Do not always tell them they can be good, or can do well, *if* they will do thus or so. Sometimes tell them they can and they *will* do well, and that there is nothing to hinder them.

The Praying Shoemaker.

Not many years since, there was a poor man in the village, where I lived, who with a family of young children and a wife in very feeble health, found it extremly difficult to obtain a livelihood. He was at length compelled to work by the week for a shoe-dealer in the city, four miles from the village, returning to his family every Saturday evening, and leaving home early on Monday morning.

He usually brought home the avails of his week's labor in provisions for the use of his family during the following week; but on one cold and stormy night in the depth of winter, he went towards his humble dwelling with empty hands, but a full heart. His employer had declared himself unable to pay him a penny that night, and the shoemaker too honest to incur a debt without knowing that he should be able to cancel it bent his weary steps homeward, trusting that He who hears the ravens when they cry, would fill the mouths of his little family. He knew that he should find a warm house and loving hearts to receive him, but he knew too, that a disappointment awaited them which would make at least *one* heart ache.

When he entered his cottage, cold and wet with the rain, he saw a bright fire, brighter faces, and a table neatly spread for the anticipated repast. The teakettle was sending forth its cloud of steam, all ready for "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates," and a pitcher of milk which had been sent in by a kind neighbor, was waiting for the bread so anxiously expected by the children. The sad father confessed his poverty, and his wife in tears begged him to make some effort to procure food for them before the Sabbath. He replied that he had kind friends in the neighborhood who he knew were both able and willing to aid him, and that he would go to them and ask relief.

"But first," said he "let us ask God to give us our daily bread. Prayer avails with God when we ask for temporal good, as well as when we inplore spiritual blessings." The sorrowing group knelt around the family alter, and while the father was entreating fervently for the mercies they so much needed, a gentle knocking at the door was heard. When the prayer was ended the door was opened, and there stood a woman in the "pelting of the storm," who had never been at the door before, though she lived only a short distance from it. She had a napkin in her hand which contained a large loaf of bread; and half apologising for offering it, said she had unintentionally made "a larger batch of bread" than usual that day and though she hardly knew why, she thought it might be acceptable there.

After expressing their gratitude to the woman, the devout shoe-maker and his wife gave thanks to God with overflowing hearts. While the little flock were appeasing their hunger with the nice new bread and milk, the father repaired to the house where I was an inmate, and told his artless tale with streaming eyes, and it is unnecessary to say, that he returned to his home that night with a basket heavily laden, and a heart full of gratitude to a prayer answering God.—*Baptist Messenger.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1854.

The Recent Frauds, by Henry Meiggs.

The past week has been one of intense excitement in this city. Frauds almost unexampled in the coolness and adroitness of their execution, in their extent and their success, have been discovered, perpetrated by a man, than whom none other among our prominent business men, stood fairer in public esteem.

Henry Meiggs, in almost all whose transactions we had seemed to see public spirit and generous, beneficial enterprise, whose very countenanse seemed eloquent with a mild frankness, and proud honesty, and general good will, and whose life we thought was corroborating all the testimony of his countenance about the soul behind it, has proved to be,—at any rate, has *come* to be,—a villain of the deepest dye. He has overissued an already depreciated stock: he has forged, and that to such an enormous extent that no charity can possibly in any way extenuate the crime. He has recklessly and mercilessly defrauded the poor of their little all, collected as it had been by honest, persevering and hard toil, and saved by rigid, self-denying economy. The particulars will be found in another column. Even while we publish them, *we* can hardly believe them: they seem incredible, and yet we *know* they are true. And he has gone with his ill-gotten gains: gone, a voluntary fugitive and an outlaw, armed against the attack which he anticipated as possible, and prepared to add the crime of murder to his other wickedness, in case thus only he could escape the just retributions of the law. In the eye of man he is a cheat; in the view of God, he is a robber and a murderer.

Our feelings are those of deep sorrow, rather than of anger, in view of the event. Indignation it is certainly calculated to move: and the indignation it has stirred in this community is just. But our strongest feelings, rising spontaneously, are those of sorrow. It is not as though a gambler or notorious sharper had done it. We were wont in meeting Mr. Meiggs to feel a sort of relief from the pressure upon our heart of that true old doctrine of total depravity, which we were so continually seeing demonstrated and exemplified about us; were wont to think that if the race is in ruins, there are some fine pillars standing yet. It is painful to lose one of these pillars any way; but we would rather see it prostrated with its glory upon it, than to see it crumble and its glory depart.

The effect of this transaction cannot be estimated in dollars and cents alone. The loss to the community of so much hard cash as Mr. Meiggs has probably carried with him, will be felt very sensibly in the present heavy pressure. And the extent to which the fraud may carry ruin to individuals cannot yet be foretold. Distrust is made almost universal. It relates both to the characters and the abilities of men. Even if we know that a man had none of Meiggs' warrants or stock, we do not know but he holds the paper of those who do hold that scrip. And as to character,—Henry Meiggs turns out a scoundrel,—who may not do so?

We cannot believe that the reputation of Mr. Meiggs in this inquisitive and suspicious community was born of and nurtured by mere sham. We still believe him to have been, until recently, all that he has seemed. We prefer to believe so, and we claim the privilege, for we think it more credible that an honest man under the pressure of temptation should become a knave, than that a knave should create, and for year after year sustain a character like that of Mr. Meiggs, in this city But Mr. M. had undertaken too much. In the days of his prosperity, he pressed his cahital and credit hard, leaving no margin for righting a slip at any time. Lumber which had paid so well, began not only not to pay, but to draw heavily upon the capital of those concerned in it. Mr. Meiggs became a great loser, and he had no uninvested capital from which he could lose, without at once embarassing himself. He *must* have money; and like other forgers, he secures some upon forged scrip, which he expects confidently to redeem in due season and then destroy. But the first step thus taken, his ruin was certain and was soon to come.

Will not the business men of California learn a lesson here? In no country is capital so productive as in this, and therefore in no country is so little allowed to lie by against a time of need. Not only do men use all their own capital in their business; but they will press their credit almost to the very verge of destruction, even in ordinary times and while they are prospered. When they can make fifteen per cent. monthly on money in their business, it certainly *seems* policy to borrow at five. But what will they do when misfortune comes? We think it can be shown that even in California the *habit* of paying three per cent. monthly interest, will *ruin* any man sooner or later. Where rates of interest are so enormous, money should never be borrowed for the sake of extending one's business: the *credit* of a man at least, should be saved for an hour of emergency. When will men learn that the surest roads to wealth are the shortest in the end? The surest are uncertain enough.

It is said that Mr. M. has been paying interest as high as eight and ten per cent. per month, and even one per cent. *daily!* We have little sympathy to expend on those who have lost by lending on such rates as those. Men who will thus take advantage of a man's necessities, or supposed necessities, deserve to be themselves taken in. Would that none but such were suffering!

The Daily *Placer Times and Transcript* says of Mr. Meiggs that "he has been a professor of religion." We are not sufficiently posted up in regard to all the events of his life authoritatively to pronounce the statement erroneous. He may have been so in his younger days. But we say confidently that he never has been regarded in this city as a church-member, or even as at all considerate of the claims of religion. With the generosity which characterized his course toward all public enterprises, he subscribed for churches and paid his subscriptions, but all the reports which we have ever heard, have agreed on this point, that he "cared nothing for religion, personally."

In this connection, we deem it suitable to remark that a similar report concerning Schuyler in New York we have seen contradicted by a good authority. In relation to Crane in Boston, the piquancy of such a report was supposed to be increased by adding that he was prominent among the donors to great religious institutions, and was always present and fervent at the prayer meeting.—It is true, we believe, that Mr. Crane's name stood unblotted upon the records of some church; but in the other respects these reports are concradicted by reliable testimony.

We should not lose one jot of our faith in the reality and the value of regeneration, as a fact in our own personal experience, or in that of any other man, though Schuyler and Crane and Meiggs, and a hundred like them had professed to have experienced it. The number and skill of the counterfeits, prove the value of the genuine. And if the religion of the gospel were not what it purports to be, such statements would long ago have grown stale. But we pity the spirit which is pleased by an association of religion with crime, and we think that for the sake of those who are ever seeking, by some new cavil, to compass their own ruin, these statements should be corrected.

While upon this matter, we will repeat what a shrewd business man,—shrewd enough to see some time ago, that Meiggs was not the honest man he seemed, said to us,—"Who ever saw Henry Meiggs darken the doors of a sanctuary? A man who does not fear God fears nobody; and one who will defraud his Maker of the Sabbath, I would not trust him with a dollar." Probably this principle would have saved many a man and poor woman in the city, from their present loss.

The Yankee Blade Disaster.

When a passenger vessel is lost under the circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer *Yankee Blade*, questions like these involuntarily suggest themselves to our mind: Who is at fault? Was it the result of carelessness, of negligence, or of irresponsible recklessness? Might it not have been avoided by the employment of even an ordinary degree of caution and prudence? The frequency of the destruction of steamers on our coast imperatively demands a rigid investigation into the causes, and if the officers or any one of them is culpable, he should be promptly and forever discharged; and if no legal penalty can reach him, let him ever live under the frowns of an indignant and justly offended public. That the loss of so many steamers is in a majority of cases, to be attributed to incompetency we have no doubt. Men are selected for posts of responsibility and honor on the sea, as on land—not because they possess any peculiar fitness for them, but through *sheer favoritism*.

We have availed ourselves of all accessible sources of information in regard to the wreck of the *Yankee Blade*, and are obliged to accept the conclusion that Capt. Randall *is responsible*, in a great degree, for her loss. His *Statement may* be true so far as it goes, though it entirely failed to convince us that his conduct was such as the exigencies of the case demanded. It has heretofore always been considered the *privilege* as well as duty of the captain to stand by his vessel to the very last in times of peril. But his bearing after the steamer struck the rocks is not so material—the all-absorbing question is, *how came they on the rocks?* What business had they, in pleasant weather and on a calm sea, to run spat upon rocks, whose locality is definitely laid down on their charts? If it was foggy why not have proceeded with more caution, employed the lead and kept a better lookout? Why did not Capt R. entertain,—at least long enough to have made a thorough examination for himself, the suggestion of a brother Capt. who was familiar with the coast, that they were approaching too near the land? Why did he with an obstinacy peculiar to little, weak minds, insist on pursuing his own course, when several on board declared *positively* that they *saw land* ahead? A man so self-conceited, so destitute of magnanimity, as never to act on the suggestions of another, must go wrong sometimes: none of us are infallible.

The Purser says "they supposed themselves ten miles from land at the time of the accident." An officer of the U. S. Coast Survey tells us that there is an irregular variation of the compass in that vicinity, probably due to thermal or volcanic action, and that this variation was evidently the cause of the loss of the W. Scott. It is to be inferred that Capt R knew of this *irregular* variation of the compass, and knowing it, why did he not keep so far away as to be entirely beyond its influence? Ten miles is dangerous proximity to a rock-bound coast, enveloped in fog, where no reliance can be placed on the pointings of the magnetic needle. Such localities should be given a wide berth, by vessels that carry so valuable cargoes as do our Ocean Steamers. The story that some of the shoulder-strikers on board influenced the needle by magnets carried about their persons, we regard as pure fabrication, destitute of the shadow of truth. Men of this stamp have too great a fear of death, to be voluntarily their own executioners.

A gentleman, who was a passenger on the *Southerner*, bound up, asserts that, after passing her, an hour or two before the accident, the *Blade* crossed her wake in a direction that if continued, would inevitably run her ashore. This statement is also confirmed by passengers on the *Blade*. The coast steamers always hug the shore as close as is safe for them, and the simple fact that the *Blade* was approaching nearer than the *Southerner*, crossing her track landward, ought to have excited the suspicions of any man, not obstinately reckless or tipsy. If, as many think, this short cut was taken with the intention of distancing the *Sonora* and reaching Panama first, then the responsibility should be divided between the Captain, Agents, and the public generally. We, the public, are verily guilty in encouraging the utmost despatch in the transport of mails and passengers between here and Panama. We are loud in our praises of quick passages. We laud to the skies the captains and the steamers that make them. We proclaim to the world that we are a *fast* people and if *steamers* take short cuts in obedience to our wishes, for the purpose of maintaining our supremacy for speed, *we* must bear our share of the blame when disasters occur and lives are lost. Let us then sacrifice speed to safety, and demand that steamers shall go outside those Islands, beyond the dangerous influence of magnetic mountains and drifting currents. Let us demand also, that competent, thoroughly-trained seafaring men, be placed in command of these steamers, and accidents such as that to the *Yankee Blade*, will rarely or never occur.

The Meetings of Presbytery and Association in this City Next Week.

According to adjournment last spring, these bodies were to meet this fall in Sacramento. But, on account of the fire by which Rev. Mr. Benton's church was consumed, it was determined to hold the autumn meetings in this city.

Another half year has passed away since the members have been together for consultation, and to many it has been an eventful period. Change has quickly succeeded change; fields of usefulness before unknown, have been opened; the necessity of advance, every where upon what has heretofore been doing, is strikingly apparent; and matters of greater moment will come up for consultation at this meeting, than have been presented at any previous one. The time of the meetings, which have heretofore been crowded, will next week have to be economised with still greater care.

It is very important that the lay representation from the Churches, should be full as well as the clerical. The subjects to be considered and the measures to be determined, are much less of an ecclesiastical character than of general interest to the community. The time has come when citizens and those that are determined to do something for the cause of religion, and good morals, should give their attention to the work, and join together in carrying it forward.

The meetings commence with a sermon before the *Presbytery of San Francisco*, in the Howard St. Church, on Tuesday evening next; and on Wednesday evening the sermon before the *Congregational Association of California*, will be delivered in the First Congregational Church

California Academy of Natural Sciences.

OCTOBER, 9th, 1854.

Col. L. Ransom in the chair.

Donations to the Cabinet. Mr. Ross gave bottle of Mineral water from spring three miles east of Oakland.

Mr. Loomis presented Specimens of crystallized quartz from Mendocino.

Dr. Trask furnished Specimens of Salt, crystallized from sea-water, from Island of Carmen, Gulf of California.

Dr. Kellogg presented a drawing of a Malvaceous shrub, furnished him by Dr. Trask. It was originally discovered on the Island of Anacappa, and is now found growing luxuriantly in gardens near Santa Barbara. It is from 12 to 15 feet high, branching, and nearly 8 inches in diameter at the base. The flowers, which it bears in great profusion, are of beautiful bright pink color, with the petals reflexed when the flower is fully developed. Dr. K. presented also a drawing of a very large species of *Viola* in fruit, from a specimen furnished by Dr. Andrews, the flower of which has not yet been seen.

Lieut. Stone, U. S. N. gave fresh specimen of a fish, "the *Chimæra Collæi*, specimens of *Balanus*, of *Granite, Lignite, Silicified wood*, and 2 undetermined species of Insects from Puget's Sound.

Dr. W. O. Ayres exhibited a new species of fish, the *Clypeocottus robustus*, and gave the following description of it.

Clypeocottus robustus.—Ayres.—This species often attains a weight of five or six pounds, though my description is drawn from one only seven and one fourth inches long.

Head large, broad, depressed, body tapering posteriorly, becoming compressed near the caudal fin. Length of the head, to the opercular angle, a little more than one-third of the entire length; breadth two inches and one fourth. Eyes far forward, tendering the forehead very abrupt, almost vertical. Gape of the mouth small, not extending beyond the anterior line of the orbits.

Head strongly spinous, mailed (as in *Trigla* and *Prionotus*,) only a few small spaces being left naked by the bony plates which encase it. The plates are rough with granulations, which on some are arranged in rows. The preopercnlum has commonly four spines; the first is at the posterior, superior angle, straight, stout, three fourths of an inch in length, pointing directly backward; the second is a little below this, about a fourth of an inch in length; the third is shorter; the anterior inferior angle forms the fourth, strong and well marked, about equal to the second in length. The operculum, along its superior border, has a stout, angular, straight, sharp pointed ridge, seven tenths of an inch long, perfectly analagous to the first preopercular *spine* (though no part of it is free,) the two lying parallel, side by side, similar in appearance, both granulated, nearly coterminal; the membranous operculum extends a little beyond the ridge; the inferior angle present also a spine, comparatively feeble, partly concealed. The gill-covers, when extended, give the head an aspect as formidable as that of any of the Acanthocotti. Each nasal bone forms a small spine. The crests of the orbits are somewhat ridged, though not spinous, and from each a ridge passes backward the length of the head.

The *lateral line* is marked by an imbricated row of strong, granulated plates, similar to those covering the head. The largest, those nearest the head, are half an inch across vertically, which is about twice their longitudinal diameter. They are obscurely ridged not spinous. The other parts of the surface are destitute of plates or scales.

Teeth even, fine, and crowded on the lower jaw, intermaxillaries and vomer; none on the palatines.

The *first dorsal* arises a little in advance of the opercular angle, and is an inch and one fourth in length, rounded, the greatest height (equal to half the length) being at the third and fourth rays. The rays are spinous, but not rigid.

The *second dorsal*, separated from the first by an interval of one fourth of an inch, is an inch and a half long, an inch high, rounded; rays very slightly divided—this is true of the articulated rays of all the fins except the caudal.

The *anal*, opposite the second dorsal, is entirely similar to that fin in height and in form but is a little shorter; the rays are free at their tips.

The *pectorals*, on a base of an inch and one fourth extending forward, almost to the anterior preopercular spine, are an inch and six tenths in height, rounded, of the *cottoid* form; there are no separate or detached rays.

The *ventrals*, opposite about the middle of the insertion of the pectorals, are an inch in height; the last ray is so connected to the body by membrane as to restrain the motions of the fin to a certain degree.

The *caudal*, nearly square, is an inch and a fourth in height, on a base of half an inch; rays branched.

D-8-11; A-9; P-17; V-1-3; C-11.

Color greenish olive, lighter beneath, with dark blotches amounting sometimes to imperfect bands. Fins corresponding in color with the part on which they are situated; pectorals transversely banded.

This species presents a combination of characters so far distinct from any previously known in this family that a new generic division, with the following definition becomes necessary. We will call it.

Clypeocottus.—Ayres.—Head large, depressed, small, even teeth in both jaws, and on the vomer, none on the palatine bones; opercular apparatus with large spines; head mailed, as well as the lateral line; no scales; gill openings large; branchiostegous rays six; two dorsal fins.

This genus, from its mailed head, may be compared with *Trigla*; it differs from it in the mailing of its lateral line, the absence of true scales, and the want of the free rays before the pectorals. It differs from *Prionotus* in the same points, and in the smoothness of its palatines. Its nearest resemblance appears to be to Girard's *Acanthocottus*; the mailing of the head and lateral line alone prevents it from being associated completely with the three Sculpins of our New Englang coast—*Virginianus, Grænlandicus, and variabilis.*—The mailing of only a portion of the body, and the arrangement of the teeth remove it from *Aspidophorus*. The form of the head, the character of the skin, and the want of teeth on the palatine bones separate it from *Trachidermis*. A comparison with other genera is not needed.

C. robustus is taken in the Bay of San Francisco, and along the coast. Like the other *Sculpins* it is highly prized by the Chinamen, though scarcely eaten by others. It does not appear to be abundant.

I may take occasion here to correct a mistake made by Mr. Charles Girard in his paper "On the genus Cottus" read before the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 17, 1849. He claims that "*C. variabilis* Ayres, is the young of the *A. Grænlandicus*," and argues from this "the importance of studying these fishes throughout their different stages of growth" (Proc. B. S. N. H. Vol. 3, page 187.) At a subsequent meeting of the same society, I presented a comparison of the two species, showing in what respects they differ. Mr. Girard, who was present, "remarked that he thought two species had been confounded under *C. Grænlandicus*," and he should be pleased to find that one of them was that described by me as *C. variabilis.*—But this does not meet the point. Without at all raising the question whether *C. Scorpius*, Fabr. is identical with the Massachusetts fish which was so long referred to it, the *C. Grænlandicus* of Dr. Storer's Report, I wish to state my full conviction that my *variabilis* is not the young of any species, certainly not that of the *Greenland Sculpin* which is common near Boston; I have critically examined too many specimens of both species to leave me any doubt on the subject. The reasons for this conviction it is not necessary to give here as a synopsis of them may be found in the Proc. B. S. N. H. Vol. 3. page 312.

We have therefore three Acanthocotti on the coast of New England, and if as seems probable the one hitherto called *Grænlandicus* is distinct from the true Greenland fish, it remains as yet without a specific name, *variabilis* having been incorrectly referred to it. Their synonymy will be as follows:

1. ACANTHOCOTTUS MUCOSUS.—Ayres.—*Cottus Grænlandicus*,—Rich. as well as of Storer and Dekay in their Reports and Storer's Synopsis, and Girard, Proc. B. S. Nat. Hist. Vol. 3, page 185.—*Acanthocottus variabilis*, Girard, Bost. Jour. N. H. Vol. 6. page 348, and Storer's Hist. of the Fishes of Mass. page 26.

2. ACANTHOCOTTUS VARIABILIS, Ayres,—*Cottus variabilis*, Ayres, Proc. B. S. N. H. Vol. 1, page 68, and Bost. Jour. N. H. Vol. 4, 1843, page 259.

3. ACANTHOCOTTUS VIRGINIANUS, Girard. *Cottus octodecemspinosus*, Mitch. *Cottus Virginianus*, Storer and Dekay.

I have purposely avoided extending the comparison beyond the limits of New England, because at New York two additional species are reported, at least one of which seems of doubtful value.

Wreck of the Yankee Blade!

LOSS OF MANY LIVES!

By the arrival of the steamer *Goliah* from San Diego, on the morning of the 9th inst, we are placed in possession of authentic accounts of the loss of the Steamship *Yankee Blade*, reports of which reached the city on the Sabbath.

The *Yankee Blade* left here on the 30th ult., for Panama, in connection with the *Sonora* and *Cortes*, having on board between 700 and 800 passengers. The official report of the Purser, Mr. Vought, says,—

"Oct. 1st, at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., being encompassed in a dense fog, steering a S. E. by S. course, and supposing ourselves at least ten miles from the shore, we struck a reef of rocks off Point Arguello, about fifteen miles above Point Conception, upon which the ship ran upwards of sixty feet, while her stern swung in nine fathoms of water, which in less than twenty-five minutes, sunk below the promenade deck; but so firmly was the forward part embedded in the rocks, that up to the time we left the ship, (about 4 P.M., on the 2d inst.,) she had not receded an inch."

The boats were immediately launched and manned, for the conveyance of the passengers to the shore, which was about a mile distant. Capt. Randall went ashore in the first boat, "to find a place to land his passengers," and did not board the steamer again until the next morning. The first and second mates followed the Captain with boats full of women, but the latter only succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The other boat was swamped, and out of 21 persons, more than half, chiefly ladies, were drowned. From this time until dark, the boats continued to ply between the wreck and the shore, carrying as many passengers as the size of the boats and the surf would permit. During the night, Capt. R's son, Henry Randall, Jr., who had been sent to take his father's place, and the 3d mate, were the only officers on board. The scenes of that awful night, almost beggar description. The stern of the vessel had settled down, the promenade deck and the houses aft were washed away, the cabin full of water, and only the steerage and forward deck, afforded a resting place for the frightened passengers. Taking advantage of the confusion and darkness, a company of vile wretches, instigated by the very fiends themselves, commenced their operations of cruelty and plunder. Not content with breaking into trunks and cutting open carpet-bags, for valuables, they attacked the persons of all whom they did not fear, and robbed them of money, watches, and jewelry. Taking possession of the steerage, they prosecuted their hellish designs without let or hindrance. A cry of murder was heard below, and several pistol shots, but the threats of those in possession, prevented any assistence being rendered to the victims. How many were murdered, or whether none, is not known. All the live-long night were upwards of 700 passengers crowded together on the bow of the wreck, in momentary expectation of being engulphed by the raging waters beneath them, while these mercenary villains were loading themselves with spoils from the weak and timid, by threats and force. Even bedding, life-preservers, and private clothing, were appropriated by them and afterwards sold at enormous prices, oftentimes to the owners themselves.

Hope almost expired in the bosoms of the sufferers ere the mournful bell tolled away minute after minute of the long and dreadful night. With the morning's dawn, however, came renewed courage and prospect of escape. The ships boats soon made their appearance and had taken off several loads, when the *Goliah*, was seen carefully feeling her way through the mist and fog. On discovering the wreck she at once made arrangements for the rescue of the passengers, and by 4 o'clock P. M., all that remained had been safely landed or transferred to the *Goliah*. She then proceeded to San Diego, carrying with her 600 of the passengers, most of whom she left at that place. On her return, she touched at the wreck and took on all the remaining passengers and crew, 361 in all, and arrived here at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The number of lives lost, has not yet been definitely ascertained, but is supposed to be about 30. All the treasure, to the amount of $150,000 sunk with the wreck, but the greater part of the Express matter, was saved.

Much credit is due Capt. Haley, of the Goliah, and his officers, for their kindness and attention to the shipwrecked sufferers, many of whom were destitute of sufficient clothing to protect them from the wet and cold.

The conduct of Henry Randall, Jr., and of the 1st and 3d mates, is spoken of in terms of high commendation.

We clip the following incidents from the report of the Purser,—

"A Mrs. Jane Elwell, who had exerted herself by going into the water alongside of the boats, and carrying the ladies ashore, saw the almost lifeless bodies of two ladies, and said to a young man, 'You take one and I'll take another,' and she picked up one of the ladies and carried her up an almost perpendicular bluff, to a spot where they had found a camp and built fires; and afterwards, together with many other ladies, she stripped off her under clothes and gave them to the exhausted men.

During the night a number of bodies washed ashore—among others a female with a child clasped in her arms, the wife of Mr. Brenan, who—as an extraordinary instance of devoted love—went on shore with spade in hand, dug up his wife and child, kissed them, prayed over them, and then re-buried them."

State Agricultural Fair.

The first Fair of the State Agricultural Society opened at Musical Hall on Tuesday of last week and has not yet closed. Day and night have the rooms been visited by our citizens and by those attracted hither from the country to participate in the Exhibition. The decorations of the Hall were in good taste with very slight exceptions. Flags, emblems and mottoes, hung suspended from the ceiling, while the walls were adorned with the "sentiments of great men," names of the counties of the State, wreaths of evergreens, paintings and engravings.

Two long tables extending nearly the whole length of the Hall, occupied the two sides; in the centre was a large circular table about 25 feet in diameter, devoted principally to vegetables. Arranged in front of the orchestra seats were stands for flowering plants and flowers—a large table at each end of the room for fruits, grain, &c., and side tables in various positions for dairy productions and manufactured articles.

We have neither time nor space to enumerate all the rare, beautiful and useful articles exhibited, and will only mention such of the strictly native productions as particularly caught our attention. Of flowers and flowering plants there was a very brilliant display. Indeed, the variety of dahlies and roses, of the most beautiful hues and delicious fragrance, seemed almost infinite. There were also fuschias of several species, lilies, hydrangeas, geraniums, acacias, abutilons, violets, calceolarias, and a hundred others. Some exhibitors had plucked their flowers and fashioned them into wreaths, flags and harps, with great skill and artistic effect. But nearly all these beautiful flowers and plants were exotic—a very few only did we recognize as natives of California. So strong a "penchant" have our ladies for plants and flowers of foreign growth, that they entirely overlook the flora of our own country, though we can boast a greater variety of brilliant-hued flowers, beautiful shrubbery and magnificent trees than any other country known. Among the largest contributors to the floral department of the exhibition were Messrs O'Donnell, of the U. S. Nursery, Mr. Walker, of the Golden Gate Nursery, Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, Sontagg & Co. and Center's Commercial Nursery.

Strawberries were in great profusion—twenty or more varieties, many of them cultivated in pots, with the fruit in all stages of growth, were on exhibition. For size and flavor, we have abundant evidence that California may soon, if not now, challenge the world on strawberries. Several varieties of grapes from Macondray's garden at San Mateo, and some from J. K. Rose, Esq., of Sonoma, were the finest that passed under our observation. The variety of apples was very large and for fairness, color, size and we doubt not flavor too, they will rival the far-famed products of Massachusetts, New York, or Ohio. Apples of such size and beauty as were some of those from the orchard of J. A. Griffith, of Sonoma, we did not expect to see so soon, and we suppose they are only the earnest of what is to come a few years hence. Mr. E. L. Beard, of San José Mission, furnished many varieties of large, fine looking apples, and also several varieties of pears. Other contributors of these fruits were Capt. Morgan of Baulinas, W. Delmas of San José, and Lewellen of San José Mission. Messrs. Lewelling & Meek, of Oregon, exhibited a basket of peaches and apples of such size and flavor, that creates a fear that our northern sister may yet carry off the palm in Pomology.

The vegetables were, as all anticipated, of good size and in great abundance, but with few exceptions not so large as we have before seen. We are confident that larger specimens may now be found in different parts of the country. But it is not size alone that constitutes a good potato, tomato, or cabbage; on the contrary, as a general rule, the mammoth vegetables are the poorest. Of those that require special mention were beets from A. Putnam, Suscol Ranch, egg plants from Henry Roe, San José Valley, squashes from the Suscol Ranch, cabbages from Mr. J. E. Johnson of San José, onions from Mr. Runion on the Sacramento, and turnips from G. W. Johnson. Besides these, there were tomatoes, carrots, celery, rheubarb, cucumbers, peppers, cauliflowers, &c., &c.

Several stalks of corn from Los Angeles, measuring 18 feet in height, with the ears beyond the reach of the tallest man, attracted considerable attention. They are from a field of many acres and we are informed by a gentleman who recently passed through it, that the variety is very prolific, there being from three to seven well-filled ears on a stalk. Some very tall specimens of sheaf barley, wheat and oats, were also seen.—Samples of wheat were quite numerous from various parts of the country. Those from Sacramento, Yolo, and Calaveras counties and from Putah Creek, appeared to take precedence in whiteness of color, size and plumpness of the grain. Fine samples were exhibited by Mr. J. C. Woods from the Pulgas Ranch, by Mr. Hill from the Salinas Plains, from San José Valley and from Marin county. The productions of the dairy were very limited, though the samples exhibited of butter and cheese, reflect great credit on the skill of our dairy-women. Most of these articles came from Petaluma and Sonoma. Among the rarities may be mentioned, as showing the capabilities of our soil and climate, full-grown almonds from Mr. Spencer's garden, Monterey—branch of pea nut vine with mature nut clinging to the roots, from Mr. Beard's garden, San José Mission—a peach tree only two and a half years old, bearing fruit, from Mr. E. Cornelius of this city—nutmeg (?) from Grass Valley and a *green* rose produced from an American seedling, from Sontagg & Co.'s Nursery. Of manufactured articles there was very little display. Two or three cases of gold and lace embroidery of most beautiful patterns and workmanship by Mrs. Norcross of this city; a case of finely finished hats and caps from Collins & Co.; some very pretty specimens of crewel work; flour from several of the mills in the city and San José Valley, and fine table salt from the Los Angeles salt works, were all that we observed. Many other objects of great interest were to be seen, as cases of minerals, fossils and shells, and natural curiosities from various parts of the world, agricultural implements, machinery, models for wire fences, a very ingenious secretary—bedstead, steam engines, &c., which added greatly to the attractions of the exhibition. We had nearly forgotten some fine lithographic drawings from B. F. Butler, daguerreotypes from Vance's, and paintings by Chas. Nahl. The daguerreotypes were much admired: and for fineness of finish and statuesque distinctness cannot be surpassed. Two paintings of Mr. Nahl adorned the walls, one a portrait of Col. Lawrence, the other without a name, but what might with propriety be called the California Hunter. The latter is a work of great artistic beauty and received, as it richly merited, universal commendation.

Dr. C. F. Winslow of this city delivered the address before the State Society on Friday evening. It was a very creditable, well-written production, and listened to with much interest by those present.

We understand that the exhibition at the Hall, will remain open yet for several days. As additions are being continually made to the contributions already there, the Fair will doubtless present more attractions towards its close than ever before. No one in the city, whether strangers or citizens, should neglect to pay it a visit.

City News.

Astounding Forgeries.

Our city was thrown into a state of intense excitement on Saturday last by the announcement that Henry Meiggs, an old and well known resident, had failed for a large amount and sailed for "Ports in the Pacific," on the bark *American*. The suspicions of his creditors were instantly aroused, and the investigations of the last few days have developed forgeries and swindling to an extent hitherto unparalelled on the Pacific coast. Forged Comptroller's Warrants to the amount of nearly $400,000 have already been detected, and an over issue of Stock of the California Lumber Co., of which Mr. Meiggs was President, of $250,000. In addition to the above, are forgeries of promissory notes on Wm. Neely Thompson & Co., amounting to $40,000, and it is also quite probable there may be forged paper against other firms, and a still larger amount of forged Warrants. The resemblance between the engravings of the false and genuine Watrants is so striking, that lithographers give it as their opinion that they are both impressions of the same plate: and it is more than likely that by some means yet unknown, Mr. Meiggs got possession of a quantity of *blank Warrants* and had them filled up to suit his own purposes. The signatures are those of the Comptroller, D. Harris, and ex-Mayor Garrison, and so truthfully are they counterfeited, that both these gentlemen at first sight pronounced them genuine. It was only by referring to the books and discovering a discrepency in the dates and numbers, that the fraud was detected.

Mr. Meigg's shrewdness in his operations, is evidenced by his placing his Warrants as securties in the hands of those who would not be likely to make present use of them. But we cannot say that much foresight was displayed in his forgeries on W. N. Thompson & Co., for as these notes had been out for some two or three months and required only presentation at their counter to pronounce them counterfeits, the chances for detection were infinitely greater than in the first instance. Mr. M. has, however, escaped with his ill-gotten booty, to the amount probably of $250,000 or $300,000.

A very large number of persons, many of them employees of Mr. Meiggs, and others of limited means, have thus been robbed of their little all—the hard earnings of laborious months and years. Even his washerwoman did not escape—it is said that he paid her $2,000 in bogus Warrants. From any and every one who would receive Comptroller's Warrants as securities at half their face value, he borrowed money in sums from a few hundreds to $50,000. The $250,000 worth of Stock of the California Lumber Co., was disposed of at 25 cents on the dollar.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Meiggs left the city with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, ostensibly for a pleasure trip to San Mateo, but after proceeding a few miles, he turned his course towards the bay and taking a boat which was in waiting, was rowed off to the bark *American* lying at anchor in the stream. This vessel had been purchased only a day or two previous, and was fitted up in elegant style. In answer to some enquiries as to her destination, the Captain replied that, she belonged to a couple of gamblers who were preparing her for a cruise in the Pacific. Mr. John Meiggs, the newly elected Comptroller, and a brother of the forger, has accompanied him. It is not generally believed that he was accessory to Henry Meiggs swindling transactions, but that he left to avoid the mortification and disgrace that would attach to the family when the *denouement* should take place.

The *American* was towed to sea by a steam tug on Wednesday night, but remained becalmed in sight from Point Lobos, until Friday afternoon. It was the intention of Messrs. Adams & Co. and some others who were Meiggs' victims, to send the steamer *Active* in pursuit of him, but owing to the breaking of one of her wheels when coming along side the coal vessel, the project was abandoned.

Messrs. Godefroy, Sillem & Co., received a letter from Mr. Meiggs, delivered after his departure, in which he confessed judgment in their favor to the amount of his indebtedness, $200,000, and made an acknowledgment of his crimes.

It matters little *where* he has gone, his accuser is with him, and never can he enjoy peace of mind though his gold be multiplied a hundred fold.

MINT STATISTICS of deposits and coinage at the S. F. Branch Mint for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th:

	Gross Weight.
Deposits for Coinage.....ozs.	142,974 99
" Unparted Bars...	105,302 37
" Parted Bars.....	24 37
Total ozs.....	248,301 93

GOLD COINAGE.

70,500 Double Eagles.....	$1,410,000 00
75,800 Eagles.....	758,000 00
12,200 Gold Dollars.....	12,200 00
834 Bars.....	1,955,805 70
159,334 pieces, Total value...	$4,136,005 70

HOPE STILL LEFT.—James Smith, who murdered Thomas Burke in March last, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and the Jury "recommended the infliction of the full penalty of the law."

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., who were the principal shippers of treasure on the *Yankee Blade*, are insured to the full amount, $150,000, in London.

The *Brother Jonathan* was dispatched on Monday evening by the Nicaragua Co. to San Diego to the relief of the shipwrecked passengers left there. They will return to this city. Both this Company and the Independent Line refuse to refund any passage money, or forward the passengers by another steamer.

CONSECRATION OF GRACE CHURCH.—This Episcopal Church, situated on Powell street, was consecrated on Sabbath last, with very interesting ceremonies, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip. This is, we believe, the first Episcopal Church dedicated in California.

Rev. Albert Williams preached his farewell sermon to the church and congregation of which he has so long been pastor, on last Sabbath. We understand the sermon is to be published, and shall refer to it again.

A man named Kenny has been arrested in charge of being one of the inhuman scoundrels that figured so largely in the outrages on board the *Yankee Blade*.

The second trial of Hall for infanticide is now progressing in the 4th District Court.

A Jury having been at last obtained, the trial of Wm. Walker for violation of neutrality laws, is now going on in the U. S. District Court, Judge Ogier. On Wednesday Mr. Edward Randolph, counsel for the prisoner, was committed to the city prison for contempt of Court, and confined there about an hour.

PREMIUM WHEAT.—The first premium, for the best crop of wheat, has been awarded to J. Bryant Hill, Salinas, Monterey county. The number of acres cultivated, 220; number of pounds of seed, Chile wheat, 100 pounds per acre; largest yield, 82 1-2 bushels, or 4950 pounds per acre; average yield, 60 bushels.

Mercantile Library Association.

We have received from the Librarian, Mr. H. Davis, a copy of the Catalogue of the Library connected with this Association. It contains a complete list of the books, numbering "over three thousand volumes, besides many hundreds of pamphlets, and unbound periodicals,—arranged both alphabetically and analytically. The former catalogue is very full and complete, giving the authors name, title of the work, number of volumes and size, the edition and where printed. In the analytical catalogue the books are arranged under five classes, viz: Religion,—Jurisprudence, Government and Commerce,—Philosophy, Science and Arts,—History—and Miscellaneous, including Poetry, Drama, Fiction, &c. &c.

The purchase of about fifteen hundred volumes of standard literature from Gen. Hitchcock, formed the germ of the Library, and we believe the increase since has been chiefly by donations from members of the Association. Among the contributors, we notice many of our own citizens, D. H. Haskell, Hon. C. K. Garrison, Marvin & Hitchcock, Dewitt & Harrison, W. H. Stevens, H. C. Beals, Dr. Coit, F. W. Macondray, Gen. McDougal, Mr. Bartlet of the *Evening News*, Editors of the *Alta California*, and others.

Prefixed to the Catalogue are the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order, Regulations of the Reading Room, and a Brief History of the Association. The book contains nearly 200 pages, and in typographical appearance is quite creditable to those who issued it.

The terms of admission are, for a clerk or an employee, an initiation fee of five dollars, and an assessment of three dollars quarterly, in advance—for a person in business on his own account, an initiation fee of ten dollars and an assessment as above. Or any person may become a Stockholder by purchasing a share of stock at 25 dollars, and paying a quarterly assessment of three dollars. It will thus be seen that the numerous benefits of this Association are within the reach of the great majority of the clerks, journeymen—mechanics and laboring men of the city. There are very few indeed, if any, who cannot afford to pay the initiation fee and one dollar a month, for daily access to the largest and most valuable Library in the city. Our young men would certainly make a much better use of their time by visiting the Library rooms one or two evenings in the week, or perusing at home some volume taken from its shelves, than by resorting to the many useless and foolish methods they are obliged to to kill time.

The Association is in a very healthy and prosperous condition and constantly augmenting in members and influence—but as its benefits are confined to actual members it is necessary, in order to extend them, to embrace on its list of subscribers as many as possible of our citizens. We heartily commend it to their favor.

SANDSTONE.—A large block of white sand stone, weighing about 6,800 pounds, was brought into the city yesterday from the quarries on the Cosumnes. It is very clear, fine grain, easily worked, and intended for the adornment of the Capitol. A sill of the same material has been dressed and placed entirely around the building. The window sills and caps will also be elaborately carved of the same, a large proportion being already finished.—*Sac. Union.*

A New Animal.

A "Friend" from the Stanislaus River, has sent us a description of a strange animal, seen by himself and several others on their way across the plains in 1850. Want of space compels us to abridge somewhat his communication, but we will endeavor to give all its essential features. If Dr. Noble, who was in company with our Friend at the time, and saw the animal, and who wrote a description of it on the spot, should happen to see this, he will confer a great favor by publishing his description or sending it to the Academy of Natural Sciences in this city.

The animal in question was seen a few miles the other side of Carson River, where the company had encamped for a few days to recruit after the fatigue of crossing the great desert. It made its appearance just before sundown about the camp, approaching the tents and the emigrants with as much freedom from fear as would a tame domestic cat. Its size was about that of a rabbit, (the rabbit of the eastern States, we suppose,) with the upper part of the head, *ears* and eyes exactly resembling that animal. The eyes were full and round—the ears long and narrow, and thrown flat upon the back when the animal was at rest. The general contour of the face was concave; and neither it nor the jaws bore any resemblance to those of the rabbit or cat. Its teeth were very manifestly characteristic of the genus Rodentia.

The most peculiar feature of the animal, however, was, in the opinion of our informant, its tail, which was full *nine* inches in length, with a tuft at its extremity, about the shape and size of a large pear. This, in conjuction with the long, narrow ears, gave the little stranger a very "remarkable appearance."—The body and tail were clothed with fur of a brown color, very similar to that of the brown rabbit. In the shape of its limbs and in its walk, it resembled the cat, but unlike that animal its feet were entirely destitute of claws. When at rest it assumed the position of a cat and like it, kept its tail almost constantly in motion. It remained at the camp half an hour or more and "seemed to feel perfectly at home in the crowd." It was entirely harmless, suffered itself to be handled like the house cat and finally ate crumbs of bread from the hands of several of the company. At length, much to the disappointment of the emigrants, it stealthily disappeared among the wild sage bushes where the camp was pitched.

We are quite confident that if the above description is a correct one, the animal is entirely new and undescribed. There is, indeed, some little liability to inaccuracy in the less noticable characteristics, as the animal was seen in 1850 and the description now given from memory without the assistance of notes or memoranda. But in the most essential features, such as the length of the tail and the tuft at its extremity—the absence of claws—the shape and length of ears and peculiarity of teeth, we presume there can be no mistake.

Such a combination of characteristics are not found in any known animal. If any of our readers are acquainted with this or any other animals peculiar to this country, we earnestly request them to send descriptions thereof—and the animals, too, if possible either stuffed or alive, to the Academy of Natural Sciences, care of Dr. W. O. Ayres, Washington street, between Stockton and Dupont.

News from the Interior.

New Court House.—The Sacramento Union gives the following description of the new Court House now building in that city. It is expected it will be completed by the 5th December:

"The building, exclusive of the portico, is 120 feet by 80 feet. The portico, to which access will be had by a flight of steps extending the whole length of the front, is to be 69 feet by 39 feet, supported by ten Grecian Ionic columns, 32 feet high, after the Temple of Erechtheus, with rich and elaborate capitals. The whole pediment will be enriched with artificial mouldings and surmounted with tile ornaments after the antique. The height of the basement story is 14 feet and of the upper 25 feet in the clear. The entrance hall is twelve feet wide, and 50 to the chamber designed for the use of the Assembly. Of the two main halls or chambers—the Senate and Assembly—the former is 60 feet by 35 feet, and the latter 73 feet by 50 feet, both being 25 feet high in the clear.—Both have large and elaborately ornamented cornices, with enriched mouldings, supported by twin antæ, with carved capitals.—The ceilings will be beautified with large and costly centre pieces, angle ornaments, &c.—The floors of the portico and entrance hall are to be laid with marble tiles, alternately white and black, and the entire building will be furnished in every respect in a superior manner, at an aggregate cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The second floor is supported by a series of brick arches, which will render it eminently secure in every respect, and the main walls have a foundation of six feet, with heavy imbedded girding timbers bolted and clamped together, extending around the whole building."

From Noble's Pass.—Mr John Turner, who crossed the Plains this season with a number of head of horses, has been sojourning for the last month in the famous Noble's Pass. Mr. T. more than confirms all that has been said by official and unofficial personages as to the perfect feasibility of this route for the National Railroad. There is, even at this last stage of the season, an abundance of grass and water for stock, and a great portion of the later immigration is coming thro' this Pass. These have a larger amount of stock than the earlier emigrants. There are a number of old Californians on their way from the Humboldt *via* this Pass; among others Major Bradley, with one thousand head of cattle, and from fifteen to eighteen hundred head of sheep.

Atlantic Items.

Improvements in Photography.—At the conversazione at the Polytechnic Institution on Thursday, a curious illustration was given of the capabilities of photography in experienced hands. Two photographs were exhibited, one the largest and the other the smallest ever produced by this process. The first was a portrait the full size of life, and the last was a copy of the front sheet of *The Times* on a surface scarcely exceeding two inches by three. Both pictures were exceedingly perfect, the portrait being more pleasing and far more correct than those usually produced, while the copy, notwithstanding its exceeding minuteness, could be read without the assistance of a magnifying glass.—*London Times.*

Wise Forecast.—The *National Intelligencer* says—"Twenty-six of the prominent citizens of Winchester, Va., have made a call upon the people of Frederick County, to join them in making provision for the scarcity and severity of the coming winter, to save the poorer classes from want. The reason of this early and most commendable movement is thus stated: 'In a large section, if not several sections, of our good old county, the wheat and oat crops of the present year were failures. To a far greater, if not to a universal extent, it is now a fixed fact that the *same* must be the case with the buckwheat, corn, potatoe, and, in fine, every vegetable crop.'"

Gold Discoveries in Alabama.—It is said that the good people of Alabama are laboring under a temporary frenzy, occasioned by the discovery of number of gold deposits in that State. A Georgia gentleman, while endeavoring to trace out a vein of copper, discovered, in a bed of trap rock, following the course of a small stream, a deposit of gold, extending through the lands of several gentlemen. At present, from two to five dollars per day may be washed out by one man in the ordinary manner. Mining operations on a large scale, however, are to be commenced immediately. Another rich deposit has been found on a neighboring plantation, and the barren hills of Tallaposa, bid fair to become a second Eldorado.—*Boston Journal.*

A recent number of that able French journal, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, contains an elaborate article by M. Remuzat, a former Minister of State, upon the Reformation and Protestantism. Contrary to the dogmatism of Roman Catholic writers in general, M. Remuzat takes the ground that Protestantism is not a negation, as it is styled in France, but a positive religion, and a religion the more commendable, since it has produced the two most prosperous and moral nations in the world.

The Connecticut river is in many places so low that it is fordable. In many places in N. Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers are hurrying off their cattle to market by railroad, to save what flesh they have.

The failure of the corn crop at the West, is already felt in the depreciated value of all kinds of stock. Those who have hogs, mules or cattle, dread the idea of feeding them on corn of double the ordinary prices, whilst those who have none, will purchase only at diminished figures or not at all.

Board of U. S. Land Commissioners.

October 10th, 1854.

CLAIMS CONFIRMED.

No. 471. Maria Juana, to the place called "Cuca," half square league in San Diego county.

No. 347. F. P. F. Temple and Mateo Sanchez, to Rancho de la Merced, one square league in Los Angeles county.

No. 376. Daniel Sexton, to 1,000 varas square of land, near the Mission of San Gabriel.

No. 254. J. J. Warner, to Agua Caliente, El Valle de San Jose six square leagues, more or less, in San Diego county.

No. 173. Catharine Sheldon, Administratrix, and Gabriel W. Gunn, Administrator, of the Estate of Isaac Sheldon, to "Omochannes," five square leagues in Sacramento county.

CLAIMS SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

No. 579. Johnson Morrel, to a part of "Salvado Rancho."

No. 370. Leon M. Redhomme, Administrator to "Cucamongo."

No. 361. Juan Bandini, to "Janepa."

No. 93. Antonio Chaboga, to "Yerba Buena Socoga."

Special Notices.

Notice.—The Ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, are respectfully requested to meet together at the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, on Washington St., on Friday next, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., when a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Harvey, preparatory to organizing a Female Emigrant and Relief Society, for California. The object of which is to encourage and assist respectable females to emigrate from our overstocked sister States, that their presence and influence may tell upon our Society as the best conservators known to Heaven; and that our Heaven-favored State, may the more readily become settled with happy families, rather than exist as a grand squatterville for Bachelors.

The proposition will be to form the Society of the married Ladies and Gentlemen of our city, in order to secure the greatest possible confidence, and security to the persons and character of female adventurers. HUMANITARIAN.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Association will be held in their rooms, over the Post Office, on Monday next, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when an Essay will be read by a Member of the Association.

Young men and all others interested in the objects of the Association are cordially invited to attend.

GEORGE TAIT, Recording Secretary.

The Congregational Association of California—Will hold its next regular Meeting in San Francisco, on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 9 o'clock. A. M., at the First Congregational Church.

The usual Sermon before the Association will be preached by Rev. H. Durant, of Oakland, on the evening of the same day.

The attention of the Churches is respectfully called to the following Resolution, passed by the Association at the last Meeting.

RESOLVED, That all the churches in any manner connected with this body, be invited to send one or more Corresponding Members to every Meeting of the Associotion.

J. H. WARREN, *Register.*

Sept. 15.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The San Francisco Bible Society have on hand a full assortment of Bibles and Testaments, just received from the American Bible Society, consisting of Pulpit and Family Bibles of different styles, Reference Bibles of various sizes, Pocket Bibles; also Bibles and Testaments, suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green. Application may also be made by letter, to Rev. FREDERICK BUEL, San Franrisco.

WANTED.—A person to act as Colporteur in this city. Apply, as above.

The Presbytery of San Francisco—Will hold its eleventh Semi-Annual Meeting in San Francisco, at the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, on the 17th day of October next. The opening Sermon will be delivered by the Moderator, Rev. S. H. Willey, on Tuesday evening, after which the Presbytery will meet for business.

SAMUEL H. WILLEY, *Stated Clerk.*

1854.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH meet in the 4th District Court Room, City Hall, every Lord,s Day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A course of Lectures, explaining their principles and doctrine, will be delivered by the Pastor, Elder J. H. Rickett. The Public are invited to attend.

Lyon's Kathairon,—For preserving and beaufying the hair, to prevent its falling off and turning grey. Awarded the highest premiums by the States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan and Georgia. The Kathairon most effectually cleanses the scalp from Scurf and Dandruff—causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly—giving it a rich, curling and lively appearance, of much value either as an ornament of beauty, or an indication of health—and re-produces new Hair upon bald heads. Sold by all principal Druggists.—PARK & WHITE Sole Agents for California and Oregon.

☞ 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco. aug 4 tf

The Falling Leaf.—It has been a fancy born of our day-dreams, that for every leaf that falls, a human soul ascends, for every leaf that unfolds, a spirit glides from the dim past into the active present, and thickly as fall the decaying leaves, do forms of human mould drop into the soul.

We watch the yellow leaf as it struggles with its downward tendency, essaying in vain to hang in mid-air, shrinking from the cold resting place, and buoyed up with a momentary hope as a stray breeze wafts it upward again only to descend more rapidly. It seems to wail, to shrink, as it settles nearer and nearer to the detested soil. As it lies worn out and dead upon the chill earth, we say—another has gone down to the tomb!

As we stand beside the spent leaf, so stand weeping ones around the new made grave. Ah! as they embalm their dead in tears and undying memories, so will we embalm thee, thou typifier of human frailty. As I gaze on the skeleton form of a human being, I follow the decay of the one for whom it is about to fall, and turning thoughtfully away, gaze up to the myriad of leaves, and ask, "Is there no Balm of Gilead, to stay the disease, the destroyer of human life?" A hovering spirit whisper *yes! flee from mineral poisons!* and seek hope, life and vigor from that pure and well known vegetable remedy, "*Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,*" which is within the reach of all, and sold by all the Druggists throughout the United States. See advertisement. Oct 5th tf

Sons of Temperance.—Excelsior Division, No. 6, S. of T., meets every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in "Sons of Temperance Hall," on Washington street, corner of Jones' Alley.

The following are the officers for the present quarter:—

A. C. Manning, W. P. — E. Hyde, T.
Albert Green, W. A. — B. D. Bullard, C.
Geo. M. Chalwill, R. S. — J. Tyson, A. C.
Geo. S. Soren, A. R. S. — Geo. Winslow, I. S.
C. C. Knowles, F. S. — Henry A. Shaw, O. S.
Thomas Welsh, Chaplain.
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S. FRANCISCO TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

PLEDGE.

We pledge ourselves, that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; and that we will, on all suitable occasions, discountenance their use throughout the community.

There will be Temperance Meetings every Lord's Day at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington st., corner of Jones Alley, between Montgomery and Sansome sts., at 3 o'clock, P. M. And the public are invited to be present, especially such as sell, or use as a beverage, intoxicating liquors. The services are to be appropriate to the day. NATHANIEL THURSTON.

P. S. Papers friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to copy the above.

July 21, 1854.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Charles Gibbs to Miss Vernet McKoon both of this city.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. S. O. Johnson of this city, to Miss Lucy M. Dodge, of Lowell, Mass.

In this city, on the 4th inst, by Bishop Kipp, Mr. John A. Snook to Miss Anna Clarke.

In Georgetown, on the 1st inst, Mr, D. E. Buel, Sheriff of El Dorado co., to Miss Nina L. Terrill, of Turnbull, co., Ohio,

At Powell's Randho, El Dorado co., on the 5th inst, Samuel P. Nye and Mrs. Matilda Prewitt.

In Stockton, on the 5th inst, M. Jacobs and Miss Hannah Schwartz, all of that city.

In Stockton, on the 6th inst, James Harrold and Miss Sarah R. Krobe.

In Shasta, on the 5th inst, A Grotefend and Miss Amelia Zumdahl.

In Sacramento, on the 8th inst, by Justice Aubery, Wm. Aubery Bird, Esq., to Miss Elizbeth Coolidge.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 7th inst, Maria Louisa, only child of Charles and Sabina M. West, aged 1 year 1 month and 24 days.

In this city, on the 7th inst, Albert W. Chick, of typus fever, aged 21 years, son of James B. Chick, of Frankfort, Me.

In Nevada, Sept. 29th, Lorenzo Bodwell, aged 23 years, of malignant dysentery. He was from Stanstead, Canada East.

At Washington, Yolo co., on the 8th inst., Robert McKibben, late of the steam ferry boat "Yolo."

In Hope Valley, beyond the summit of the Sierra Nevada, Sept., 30th, John J. Rutler, formerly of Will co., Ill., in the 33d year of his age.

In this city, on the 6th inst, Mr. John Skinner, a native of Scotland, aged 45 years.

At San Jose, on the 3d inst, Edwin, son of Wm. J. and Emilie C. Whitney, aged 11 months and 17 days.

In this city Oct. 5th, Jonathan Frisby, late of Mobile, Ala., aged 39 years.

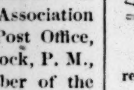
In this city, Cct. 4th, Sarah E. daughter of Archibald McDougall, aged 7 years and 8 months.

In Jackson, Amador, co., Oct. 2d, Hugh B. Fletcher, aged 64 years.

At Springfield, Tuolumne co., Sept. 30th, of dysentery, Thomas Atkinson, aged 38 years, formerly of Woodstock, N. B.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA PANAMA.



The Popular Steamship

GOLDEN GATE,

3,000 Tons,

J. T. WATKINS, Commander,

Will leave Vallejo Street Wharf for PANAMA, with the regular Mails, Passengers and Treasure, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1854,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

FORTY MILES BY RAIL ROAD!!

Passengers will be furnished with Through Tickets, including the transit of the Isthmus from ship to ship.

The crossing from Ocean to Ocean is made in about eight hours.

☞ SPARE STEAMERS are always kept in readiness at either end of the route, to guard against delay from accidents.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received at the office of the Company until 10 P. M., on Saturday, October 14.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. B. FORBES, W. F. BABCOCK, } Agents,

Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff Streets.

Oct. 13

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALL MONEYS depsited in this Bank, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars, are payable on demand, and deposits of over one thousand dollars, at one day's sight. Said deposits made on and after the first of September 1854, to the first of September, 1855, will draw interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month.

All Special deposits of not less than one hundred dollars, made for six months and over, will draw interest at the rate of two per cent. per month.

On the 1st of September of each year, depositors will be notified of any change of the rate of interest for the ensuing year.

GOLD DUST consigned for assay or coinage at the United States Branch Mint, will receive immediate attention; and the results from assays will be returned every forty-eight hours, and the charge in all cases will only be one and a half per cent, including all charges for Assay and Coinage—or one half per cent. for Assay alone, when the amount is fifty ounces and upwards; all amounts under fifty ounces the price will be five dollars.

Miners and Merchants leaving gold dust at this Banking House to be assayed, can have an immediate advance on their gold, without any charge for advancing.

Bills of Exchange on the Eastern States at ninety days from date, or sixty days from sight, will be drawn at par.—Sight Drafts will be drawn at three per cent., or at the usual rates at the time of drawing.

Mint Certificates purchased at a reasonable discount.—Gold dust and gold bars purchased at the highest market price.

Rich Quartz Specimens valued free of charge, and the highest price paid for them when offered for sale.

The usual Banking facilities extended to Mercants and Traders, and the Bank will be kept open for the accommodation of Depositors until 5 1-2 o'clock P. M., and until 10 P. M. on Saturdays.

N. B. Miners can remit their Moneys or Gold Dust, in sealed packages, through Wells, Fargo & Co's and Adams & Co's Expresses, labelled and directed to me, with such instructions as they may deem proper, with the full assurance that every attention will be paid to their instructions relative to the same. A. S. WRIGHT, Banker.

MARTHA N. THURSTON,

PHYSICIAN TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Davis Street, No. 80, ... Room No. 21.

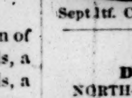
Oct. San Francisco. 13th tf.

DR. N. THURSTON'S

Office at Hillman's Temperance House,

Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 20.

Aug. 12. San Fancisco.

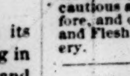


REMOVAL.

DR. H. AUSTIN, DENTIST,

Has removed from Montgomery Street, to Washington Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, opposite Atwill's Music Store, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons. je9 tf

R. COLE, C. G. FINNEY.



COLE & FINNEY,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Sept 1tf. Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco

SAMUEL ADAMS,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

NORTH-EAST CORNER CLAY AND DUPONT STS.,

HAS constantly on hand a large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, with every article usually found in a Drug Store at the East, dispensed by cautious and experienced hands by day or night, as heretofore, and on as reasonrble terms. Also, Hair, Cloth, Tooth and Flesh Brushes, Hair Mittens, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. sept 1-tf

DR. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,

No. 125 Montgomery Street, between Commercial and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.

jy27-6m-b

COIT & BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BRICK WAREHOUSE

Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Represented by

WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

Medical Advertisements.

Family Drug Store,

North-East Corner Clay and Dupont Streets,

(IRON BUILDING.)

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Extracts, &c., viz:

For Fever and Ague.

Osgood's Cholagogue; Rowand's Tonic; Rushton's Tonic Mixture; Quinine; and Devotion's Lexipyreta, an effectual remedy and powerful restorative to those reduced by the Panama Fever or Billious Diarrhœa.

Also, Blake's, Moffat's Richardson's, and Oxygenated BITTERS.

For Coughs, Colds, &c.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Balsam Wild Cherry; Balsam Hoarhound; Canchalagua Extract; Jaynes' Expectorant; Cod Liver Oil, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Jujube Paste.

For Diarrhœa, etc.

Mrs. Kidder's Cordials; Extract Blackberry; Jaynes' Carminative; Thompsonian Syrups, etc., etc.

For Ruptures, etc.

A large assortment of Trusses: Suspensaries; Shoulder Braces.

For Burns, Sprains, etc.

Mustang, Kellinger's and Rheumatic Liniments; Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Pain Killer; Potter's and Hunt's Nerve and Bone Liniment.

For Canary Birds.

Canary, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seeds, and Cuttle Fish.

For the Hair.

Barcy's Tricopherous; Jaynes' Hair Tonic; Lyon's Katharion; Boyles' Hyperion Fluid; Bears Oil; Hair Oils; Tricobaphe, and other Hair Dyes, etc.

For Fleas, Cockroaches.

Lyon's Genuine Magnetic Powder, a sure destroyer—wholesale and retail.

Thompsonian Medicine.

Baberry, Poplar, Mandrake, Composition Powder; Cayenne, Golden Seal, Nerve Powder, etc.

Sarsaparillas.

Sands', Bull' Shaker's, Guysott's, Townsend's, etc.

Dye Stuffs, etc.

Ground Logwood, Red Wood, Fustic, and Red Sanders; Copperas, Indigo, Pink Saucers, Theatre Rouge; Lily White, Mein Fun, Chalk Balls, etc.

Acids.

Tartaric, Nitric, Muriatic, Sulphuric, Acetic, Oxalic, etc.

Chemicals, etc.

Chrys, and Pulv, Strychnine, Morphines, Piperine; Valerian, Zinc, Citrate, Iron, and Quinine.

Sundries.

Phosphorous, Shellac, Glue, Tapers, Carbonate Ammonia; Yeast Powders, Soda, and Cream Tartar, Farina, Sago; Pearl Barley, Honey, Letheon; Congress and Seltzer Water, Sands' Seltzer Powders; Emery, with many other articles too numerous to particularize—Wholesale and Retail, by

SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist and Apothecary.

sept 1-tf

DR. GUYSOTT'S

IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA

IS NOW PUT UP IN THE LARGEST

SIZED BOTTLES,

AND is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the **Wonderful Cures** it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only TRUE and ORIGINAL article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

Will Cure, Without Fail

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore-Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rhuemetism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jandice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FAEMLE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grange county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians, who had seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland," one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered form her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are cured sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State.—Park & White are, sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant Street, 3d door above Montgomery. aug 5 tf

WATER CURE PHYSICIAN.

DR. BOURNE,

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Davis Street, near Clay,....... San Francisco.

Office Hours—before 8 A. M., 12 to 2 and after 6 P. M.

☞ The best mode of treating either Acute or Chronic Disease. Sufferers, in the interior, from Rheumatism, Diarrhœa and all Chronic affections, and the ruinous effects of drug treatment, can consult the Doctor by mail.

Aug. 25. 3m.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. G. FRENAYE, DENTIST,

MUSICAL HALL BUILDING,

CORNER BUSH AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,

Performs all operations on the Mouth in the most durable style. Filling done in such a manner as to preserve the Teeth for life.

Artificial Teeth set on a new principle, which defies detection.

Extracting by improved instruments, with the least possible pain.

Chloroform administered by a new method, whereby all danger is avoided.

All operations, at the lowest possible rates.

Dr. Frenaye Parle Francais.

Refer to Drs. Rowel, Sheldon, Ober and Winslow,

And to Henry Meiggs, D. Rising, Esq., Drexel, Sather & Church, Adams & Co., Little & Cole, and others. my26

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS, Affection of the Liver, Asthama, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Lungs and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a fine Herbal Medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for this purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process, with the extract of tar—thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious Remedy ever discovered for

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

☞ BEWARE OF BASE IMITATIONS!!

As there are quite a number of *Counterfeit* articles bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, purporting to be the "Genuine and original," we therefore deem it necessary, for the protection of ourselves, and for the public good to *Caution* all persons who purchase the Balsam of Wild Cherry, to look well at the *Signature* before Buying. The "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," has a FAC SIMILE of the signature of Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia, and Sandford & Park on a finely executed steel engraved wrapper. Therefore, be cautious, as none can be genuine without the signature of "Sandford & Park."

☞ Sold by PARK & WHITE, No. 94 Merchant Street, third door above Montgomery, San Francisco, California Proprietors, and Manufacturers, to whom all orders must be addressed. Also for sale by the following Agents:

Story Redington & Co.	San Francisco,
Henry Johnson & Co.	" "
Keith, Hassard & Co.	" "
Littles Cole	" "
F. A. Babcock & Co.	" "
Samuel Adams	" "
J. Parslow	" "
E. H. Stoddard	" "
Herny Julien	" "
John O'Brien	" "

And by Dr. R. H. Mc'Donald, Sacramento

Also by Druggists generally throughout the State.

Orders by mail requesting an Agency, and accompanied by reliable references, will meet with prompt attention. apl21-tf

J. DE LA MONTANYA,

IMPORTER OF

STOVES! STOVES!!

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.

No. 126 Jackson Street,

Between Sansome and Montgomery,

sept9 San Francisco. tf

Furniture and Upholstery.


FURNITURE


WARE-ROOMS,

180 Montgomery Street.

HOWES & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY

"VIKING," "FLEET WING" AND "STAR LIGHT"

$80,000

Addition to their Stock of Furniture which, together with their former great variety, gives them by far the largest and best selected *Lot of Furniture in the City.*

Our NEW GOODS comprise every variety of Furniture suitable for the parlor, dining room, chamber and office—Consisting in part, as follows:

RICH PARLOR SETS,

In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, upholstered in Damask, Plush, Brocatelle and Hair Cloth.

CHAMBER SETS,

Of Walnut, with Marble Tops complete; also Oak and Mahogany, do.; Painted sets; two very elegant sets with Upholstered Chairs, &c.; a great variety of full and half Marble-top sets; also 50 cheap sets, from $6 to $75.

GILT MIRRORS,

Comprising a great variety of Pier Glasses, Ornamented and Plain, of all sizes—also two very large and elegant—probably the largest and most beautiful ever imported into San Francisco.

DINING ROOM SETS—SIDE BOARDS,

Mahogany and Walnut—all sizes—with and without Marble tops, with Shelves, &c., from $25 to $100; Extension Tables, all sizes, Mahogany and Walnut; Ladies' Dining Chairs; also a great variety of Tables, of all sizes and kinds.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Office Desks, Tables, Office Chairs, Cane and Wood, Sofa Beds—some very superior, Neadham's and Robinson's patterns; also low priced patterns, as low as forty dollars each.

Besides the articles enumerated, we have

Mahogany Wardrobes	from $80 to $100.
Pine Painted Wardrobes	from 15 to 35.
Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus	from 20 to 50.
Pine Bureaus	from 10 to 25.
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas	from 30 to 60.
" " " Tete a Tetes	from 40 to 60.
" " " Lounges, of all prices.	

Extension Lounges, of all prices, a new article.

Cane and Wood Chairs, all prices and qualities.

Mahogany and Walnut Easy Chairs and Rockers.

" " " Sewing Rockers.

" " " and Rosewood Centre Tables, with and without Marble tops; Marble-top Washstands, Enclosed Sinks, Lined; also, Plain—Cherry and Pine. Card Tables from $10 to $20; Whatnots, Whatnot Desks, Whatnot Commodes, Etassias, Fancy Toilet Tables, Mahogany Bedsteads, Double and Single—Walnut, Maple, &c., all sizes and prices, from $6 upwards. Clocks, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Feather Beds, White Spreads, together with a great variety of common Furniture, too numerous to mention.

ALSO

200 Rolls Low Priced Carpeting,

which we will offer at great bargains.

N. B.—We do not pretend to be *selling off at cost, but we can and will sell as low as any concern in the city, who offers desirable Goods.*

Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in Boston, *or cash*, and we feel certain that we can sell good articles at prices which will give *perfect satisfaction* to all who will favor us with an examination of our Goods.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

All are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before making their purchases.

HOWES & CO.,

180 Montgomery Street,

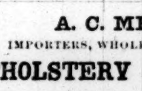
Opposite Metropolitan Theatre.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Brick Store, California St., cor Leidesdorff,

Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of


FURNITURE


THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at **Lower Rates** than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock may1t

A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS

VELVET, TAPESTRY,

BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING,

WINDOW SHADES, SHADE MUSLIN, GILT CORNICES, CURTAIN BANDS, &c., &c.

No. 128 Clay Street, San Francisco.

A. C. MESSERVE, San Francisco, J. J. MESSERVE, N. York.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Houses Clothed and Papered, Curtains made and put up, Carpets Sewed and put down at short notice, and on the most liberal terms. ap7 tf

NEW CARPETS.

JUST received by clippers Flying Cloud and Game Cock, a large and superior assortment of VELVET and THREE-PLY CARPETS, of bright colors and latest styles. Also CHENELE RUGS and DOOR MATS of all qualities. In store and for sale at the Upholstery Warehouse of A. C. MESSERVE & CO., 128 *Clay Street, next door to Nantic Hotel.*

May 5, 1854 tf

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST received ex Flying Cloud and Game Cock, Buff and White Shade Material; Gilt, Landscape, Gothic and Flowered Shades; Silk and Worsted Damask; Gilt Cornices; Curtain Bands and Curtain Pins.

Also on hand 30,000 rolls of PAPER HANGING of every quality and style. In store and for sale low by A. C. MESSERVE & CO., 128 *Clay Street, next door to the Nantic Hotel.*

May 5, 1854-tf

OIL CLOTH.

JUST received and in store, a large supply of English and American OIL CLOTH, from three to twenty feet wide. A. C. MESSERVE & CO.,

May 5, 1854-tf 128 Clay-street.

WM. B. SAWYER. SILAS W. JOHNSON.

SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, &c.,

Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street,

Between Clay and Washington.

San Francisco, July 21, 1854. tf

LUCIUS A. BOOTH. CHAS. SMITH, NEWTON BOOTH

BOOTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 38 K STREET,

Sacramento City.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description.

Consignments of California produce received. feb 17tf



L. COBURN'S

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

144 *Sansome Street,*

Between Washington and Jackson—San Francisco, Cal.

N. B. The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery, aug10-tf b

WILLIAM N. SAYKE, M. D.,

OFFICE,

No 87 Pacific Street, between Sansome & Battery,

At the YERBA BUENA HOTEL, (formerly Pacific Temperance House.)

jy27-6m-b

CLAY STREET GENERAL AGENCY,

—AND—

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

142 *Clay Street, between Montgomery and Sansome, (second story.)*

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken the rooms above mentioned, will devote his attention to agencies intrusted to him.

Help of all kinds will be furnished on short notice.

Orders from the country, specifying the kind of help desired, and the wages to be paid, will receive prompt attention.

By permission, reference is made to the following named gentlemen:

Rev. S. D. Simonds, Hon. W. Lent,
Carothers & Anderson, Bankers.
N. Gray, Esq., Sacramento street,
E. Hyde, proprietor Yerba Buena Hotel, Pacific st., and
W. P. Green, (firm of Worthley & Green) produce merchants, 108 Commercial st.

J. H. PURDY.

☞ Comfortable lodgings at 50 cents; single rooms, $1,—at 142 Clay street. J. H. P.

Aug. 25.—3m.-b.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SIMS & FRASER,

Manufacturers of

FIRE PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,

Bank Vaults, Balconies, Grating, Railing, &c. &c.

☞ All kinds of Blacksmithing done to order,

Oregon Street, near Front, - - - - - - - San Franciso.

N. B. ALL orders from the country attended to with promptness and dispatch and in a workmanlike manner.

aug. 18-3m b

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,

DENTISTS.

HAVE removed to their new suit of rooms, 193 Clay st. Private entrance first door below Kearny.

Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call, and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy1 3m.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D.,

PRACTITIONER OF HOMŒPATHY,

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Schools and Institutions.

SAN FRANCISCO

English and Classical High School.

Powell Street, between Washington and Jackson.

REV. F. E. PREVAUX, M. A.,..........DIRECTOR.
A. B. BOWERS,..........Principal Male Department.
MRS. J. H. PURKITT,..........Principal Female Department.
PROF. A. J. SEGUEIRA,....Mod. Languages and Literature.
Miss H. R. BARLOW, " S. L. LARKIN, " F. E. STOWE, }..........Assistants.
FRANK WHEELER,..........Teacher of Gymnastics.

THE two Departments are entirely distinct, having *no communication whatever* with each other. A *Gymnaseum*, full and complete in its arrangements, has been prepared for the school, where the boys are drilled daily. These exercises, with the Calisthenics in the Female Department, are peculiar to our School, being found at no other in the State. They are exceedingly valuable, and add much to the attractions of the School. Pupils, if desired, will be taught to *speak* the French, Spanish, Italian or German Languages. No extra charge for the Ancient Languages, Vocal Music, Calisthenics, or Gymnastics.

A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board in the family of the Director. Terms moderate.

Visitors are always welcome. For further information, Circulars, &c., address Rev. F. E. PREVAUX,

Aug. 18. tf-b] or the Principal of either Department.

SAN JOAQUIN

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE ABOVE SEMINARY is to go into operation on the first Wednesday of October next.

It is to be located on the road leading from Stockton to Moquelumne Hill, in a retired and healthy place. The building is large and convenient, and will be fitted up with every attraction necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant home.

The Seminary is designed to afford facilities for the attainment of a thorough ENGLISH and CLASSICAL EDUCATION, in connection with the study of the *ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.*

It will be the ultimate aim in all its arrangements and course of instruction, to cultivate the moral principles, to facilitate the systematic development of a well balanced mind—to impress upon the Pupil a sense of her responsibility—to give her correct views of life—and fit her for any station she may be called to fill.

The Teachers selected for the Seminary are highly educated and accomplished Ladies, qualified to give instruction in any branch of Education.

The year will be divided into two Sessions, of twenty weeks each; first Session commencing on the first Wednesday of October.

The Expense of Board and Tuition, including the

ENTIRE ENGLISH COURSE, WOOD AND LIGHTS,

—WILL BE—

$65 per Quarter, or $125 per Session,

IN ALL CASES PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

MUSIC, with use of Instrument, per Quarter..........$20,00
PAINTING, Drawing, Latin, French, Spanish and German, per Quarter, each..........10,00

☞ An admission fee of *Ten Dollars* will be expected, or an equivolent in linen, etc., for Rooms.

☞ Books can be obtained at the Seminary at low prices.

For further information, application can be made to D. MORRIS.

Stockton, Sept. 4, 1854. [sept8-tf]

The College School at Oakland.

This is a Family School for boys. It is located in the city of Oakland, on the beautiful inclosure called "The College Grounds," where a commodious house has lately been erected for its especial use. This inclosure, lying on the border of the wood, and looking out upon the plains and the mountains—sheltered by the trees from the severity of the heat at noon, and the chilliness of the wind which usually follows—free from the dust and noise of the more frequented streets—*secures* a wholesome *liberty* to the student, rather than imposes a restraint—a charming retreat from the disturbance and temptation of the city at large, in the place of an irksome and hated confinement.

The arrangements of the School-room are convenient, and pleasant; and the studies cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease, or pleasure merely, are consulted at the expense of discipline, and substantial improvement.

The government of the School is gentle, but decided, while the Family is intended to afford the advantages of a careful, agreeable, and cultivated Christian HOME. The temper of the pupil, his heart and his moral and religious life, will be formed, as far as possible, by the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and the Pure Mathematics.

The price of Board, Washing, Family care, and School instruction is $9 00 per week, payable monthly in advance; for Tuition alone $8 00 per month, in advance. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture; and all articles of bedding and clothing must be distinctly marked with the name of the owner, and an inventory of the same deposited with the laundress.

The House stands on the corner of Eleventh and Harrison streets,—from the steam-boat landing about 12 minutes walk.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, the REV. HENRY DURANT, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
HENRY HAIGHT, of Page, Bacon & Co. "
PALMER, COOK & Co., San Francisco.
FRED. BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings,
GEN. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. J. E. BENTON, " "
HON. SHERMAN DAY, San José.
REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
HON. B. D. WILSON, Los Angeles.
JUDGE HOAR, Santa Barbara.
HON. DAVID SPENCE, Monterey.

Sept. 1, 1854. tf.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MR. & MRS. C. M. BLAKE, AT BENICIA,

RECEIVE into their family a limited number of select LADS, who are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of COMMON and HIGHER EDUCATION, and properly cared for in all respects.

This School has been established since 1852, and enjoys the confidence of the best families in the State.

☞ For further particulars, Circulars, &c., address, REV. C. M. BLAKE, Collegiate Institute, Benicia, Cal.

Aug. 18, tf is

SAN FRANCISCO

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Lads and Young Men.

THIS School is pleasantly located at No. 159 Stockton street, near California street. The object of this Institution is to prepare Lads and Young Men for entering college, or a business life, by a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Every branch of study will be taught by able and experienced teachers. The Principal desires those pupils who are willing to be guided in the path of virtue and usefulness. In order to secure and retain desirable members of this school, no vicious or unprincipled boy will be received, and no one retained in school whose influence is immoral, or in any way injurious to his associates. The pupils enjoy the comforts of a good home in the family with the Principal, who will pay strict attention to their habits, manners and morals.

The Government of the school will be firm but not severe. Pupils will be controlled by appeals to their moral and manly feelings, rather than by the fear of punishment. The Bible is the standard of morals.

Being desirous to secure a proper degree of correspondence in dress, and to prevent some of the evils arising from different styles of clothing in the same family, a uniform dress has been adopted for the school. The year will be divided into two sessions, commencing on the first of August, and the first of February.

TERMS.

No boarding scholar will be received for less than three months.

Each article of clothing must be marked with the owner's name, and an inventory placed in each trunk of all the articles he brings to school.

Board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights, per month, from $60 to $80. Extra for Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German or Italian, each $5. Terms for Day Scholars in the English branches, per month, $10.

Evening Class for Young Men, 7 to 9, P. M.

Payments required monthly in advance. No deduction for voluntary absence. Books and Stationery, an extra charge.

WARREN HOLT, Principal and Proprietor.

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. Williams, S. Francisco	G. Loder, Esq., S. Francisco
Rev. T. D. Hunt, "	F. W. Macondray, "
Rev. S. H. Willey, "	J. P. Haven, Esq., "
Hon. C. K. Garrison, "	Fredk. Billings, Esq., "
Dr. B. B. Coit, "	Messrs. DeWitt & Harrison,

Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, San Francisco.

aug10-tf b

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE

THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!!

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IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Every attention given to visiters of the Baths. In the *SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON.*

The very best Workmen at all times ready to wait on their customers.

Entrance for Ladies' Baths on Montgomery Street, next door to the Store, formerly occupied by Cronin & Markley,

San Francisco, April 14th

WATER CURE JOURNAL,

—AND—

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For 1854.

DELIVERED to Subscribers in San Francisco, by carriers, at $2 per annum. each, or $3 for both Journals; and forwarded, *pre-paid*, from San Francisco, to all parts of the Pacific Coast.

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Wagons and Drays painted with despatch; Graining, Marbling and Imitations of Wood done in a workman-like manner, on reasonable terms. aug10-tf b

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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Also, SCHOOL BOOKS, COLLEGIATE AND ACADEMICAL SERIES, the best assortment in California.

Arts, Sciences, Natural History, Poetry, Gift Books, Novels, &c; Foreign Books; Spanish, French and German Grammars; Recent Publications, Magazines and Periodicals.

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Sheet Music, 100,000 pages, well selected; all the new and popular pieces received semi-monthly, as soon as published in the States.

Musical Instruments, in every variety;

Guitars, from $10 to $75 each; **Violins,** from $2 to $50; **Accordeans,** Banjos, Tamborines, Clarinetts, Flutes, Fladgolets, Fifes, Castinetts, Triangles, Cymbols, &c.; Strings and fixtures for all the above;

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

Of the best manufacture, finest tone and elegant finish; Prince's celebrated Melodeons; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos.

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RICH ENGRAVINGS, FINE LITHOGRAPHS, (plain and colored.) Our free *Picture Gallery* is open at all times, day and evening.

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Letter, Cap and Note Papers,—3000 Reams, well assorted:—Sermon Paper, Legal, Cap and Acct. Current Paper; Wrapping and Envelope Paper; Envelopes; Letter and Seal Presses; books and apparatus; Ink; Slates, Pencils, Pens, &c.; Fancy Stationery and Show case goods; Elegant Gilt and Bronze Inkstands; Fancy Pen-holders; Paper Weights, Seals, &c.; Paper Cutters and Folders.

OPERA GLASSES and Canes, an elegant assortment. Porte Monaies, Cigar cases, Morrocco Wallets, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Card Cases, Reticules, &c.

We have always on hand, as above, a large and well selected assortment of all goods in our line, and we invite the attention of the public.

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FIRST PREMIUM PACIFIC

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Daguerreotypes taken in every style of the art. Also, the new and really beautiful article, the Stereoscopic Picture, taken equally well in all weathers. Call and examine specimens.

Views of Buildings and Copies of Daguerreotypes taken at short notice je3-3m

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION

THE Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day:

We speak in praise of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particulary in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c.

The genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, on account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market, and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words, "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signatures of "H. Wistar, M D." This will be enveloped with a wrapper; copyright secured 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I BUTTS.

Agents for California, **BENJ. B. THAYER & CO**

127 Montgomery St. between Sacramento and Commercial.

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STEAMER BROTHER JONATHAN,

Johnson & Canfield,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY THE ABOVE STEAMER, a large assortment of **Clothing** and **Furnishing Goods,** which in fineness and texture, styles and workmanship, cannot be surpassed—consisting in part of—

"Banjeau's" super extra Blk Fig'd Cass. Pants;
"Simoni's" super extra Blk Doeskin Pants;
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Frock, Dress, Sack and Overcoats—of every quality and style;
White Marseilles Vests—single and double breasted;
Also—A lot of Extra Size Pants, Blk and Col'd;
A superior assortment of Furnishing Goods.

For sale, at extremely low prices, by JOHNSON & CANFIELD.

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HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—

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Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thomson's, Davies' series, Pike's, Smith's, Davies' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c., &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Parley's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh edition;) Morse's North American Atlas, &c., &c.
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Chemistry—Comstock's, Turner's, Gray's, Reid and Bain' Youman.
Philosophy—Parker's series, Comstock's, Johnson's, &c &c.
Physiology—Fowler's, Jarvis', Cutter's, &c.
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Slates—Fine English and German, common, Log, and Porcelain.

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Paper—6000 reams Letter, Cap, Note, Bill and Account, all kinds; Wrapping; such as Shoe, Manila, and Hardware Papers; Envelope Paper, Gold Bank and common; Drawing Paper; Whatman's, all sizes, Roll paper for Architect and Surveyors' use; Bristol bound, &c., Tissue, Gold, Silver, Glazed and Marbled perforated Board; Embossed and Crayon Paper.
Envelopes—800 M super wove and laid buff, blue laid and wove, white, adhesive, all sizes.
Blank Books—20,000 quires—full and half-bound, all sizes and bindings—a splendid assortment.
Ink—200 doz—Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Stephens', Edwards', Mordan's, Leiber's, &c.; 100 gross small Inks, in gross boxes.
Pens—Bagley's, and Marvin & Hitchcock's Gold Pens for bankers' use; do. do. Commercial, Gillott's Steel Pens, Albata, Eagle, Haskin's; Quills, Wafers, Rulers, Letter Stamps, Printers' Cards, fancy and motto Wafers; Faber's Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, tin Cash Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Clips, Copying Presses, Notarial Presses, Seal Presses, Letter Books, &c., &c.

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Our Standard and Miscellaneous Stock embraces the Works of Irving, Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Macauley, Gibbons, Hume, Hildreth, Frost, Lossing, Dickens, Bryant, Thackery, &c., &c.; Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., &c.

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Anthon's series, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Smith's and Lempriere's, Andrews' Latin and English Dictionary; Latin, Greek and Hebrew Bibles, &c., &c.

Law, Medical and Theological Works,

A large assortment; Bush's and Barnes' Notes; Clark's Commentary, &c.

By clippers to arrive we shall be constantly making additions to our already extensive stock, and can offer superior inducements to the city and country trade, teachers and others, to purchase of our house.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE,

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oc 21 168 Montgomery street.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted: five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A. C. E. F. G. down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three are worthy of special merit. After declaring the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E."; that the "Benecia Mills," (J. F. Houghton, agent,) was "F."; and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A." represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Paige & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted; and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CHANNING BEALS, Chairman of the Committe.
E. T. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. [dec23 tf] HORNER & CO.

Agriculture and the Professions.

When young men are about completing their education, they very wisely ask themselves what shall they do. A few scanning the various pursuits, luckily hit on something in harmony with their tastes, while the greater part look only to the professions as the legitimate sphere of educated men. Now this conclusion is all wrong, college education aims at a professional life no more than any other; but only a general discipline and culture of mind which may be applied to all pursuits. There are, no doubt, some in each class, who are adapted to and will honor any of the professions; but the greater part are not, and they enter them rather because they are honorable, than in hopes of honoring them. But we have little sympathy with those luminaries which seek to shine by a reflected light. We have been taught to believe that the man should honor his office, not the office the man; and that it is better to move at the head of even a humble calling, than follow in the rear of a dignified professson. We would rather raise potatoes which somebody will eat, than make speeches which no one will hear, or write books which no one will read.

But if these young gentlemen will carefully look around, they will perhaps find other avenues to wealth and distinction besides the professions. Take for instance, agriculture—not simply the art of plowing the ground, but agriculture viewed in all its practical and scientific bearings, and they will possibly find scope for the display of at least moderate capacities. Indeed if we mistake not, some enter the professions, who would not find a waste of talent in agricultural pursuits, and who are certainly quite as well suited to them. But so many young men are captivated with the idea of professional or political titles and life, that they overlook what they call the humbler avocations. So away they go, talking of Robert Halls and Daniel Websters, between whom and themselves there is no more comparison than between the Alps and an ant-hill. We would not be thought to underrate the professions by any means; but we believe strongly in an adaption, a fitness for things. If a man has not a natural capacity for one pursuit, let him take up another for which he has a natural capacity. Better handle the plough with grace, than make a stupid argument.

Nor yet does this avocation preclude access to political distincton, to which so many young men aspire. We know some farmers who stand as good a chance for office as many of their professional brethren, and who are as well able to sustain it. They might not be able to flourish as delicate a hand, nor quibble as acutely, nor talk as honiedly; but, in good sense and sound judgment—the essential elements of a man— they are by no means inferior. We always like to see such men—good honest souls!—who lean not on the dignity of their profession, but on themselves. Such men are at once the strength and pride of the country.

Let not young men, therfore, think a profession the "sine qua non" of human greatness, but let them cast about and see what they are fitted and have taste for. They will then go to work thoroughly and earnestly, and be sure to succeed, while on the other hand, they will most surely fail.
—*American Agriculturist.*

Iron Houses.

We attended last evening, an informal meeting of business men, at the auction rooms of M. N. Croft, Court street, Brooklyn, at which Mr. Sexton, the inventor of a new plan of iron buildings, explained his system. He constructs the frame-work of his buildings entirely of cast-iron, in sections, which are made to interlock by very close-fitting and ingenious joints, secured by keys. This method of building avoids the labor of drilling and bolting, which has been a great inconvenience of iron buildings. It also allows the house to be taken down in sections, and removed at very little expense. The frame-work he covers on the outside with plates of iron, by a system of interlocking, without any bolts or other fastenings, the joints being packed with gutta percha, so as to exclude water under hydraulic pressure. To finish the dove-tailing of the joints, he has invented a machine that can perform the work of forty men.—The walls are made hollow, and the inclosed space is filled in with a non-conducting composition of beach-sand and other substances, so that, as Mr. S. observed, his house, when finished, becomes throughout a perfect fire-proof safe. The roofs and floors are made of cast-iron frames, resembling heavy window-sashes, the interstices being occupied, as in the case of windows, with plates of glass, of any required thickness and transparency. The glass used is not our common glass, but it is itself a new invention, being called malleable glass, from its wonderful property of toughness, allowing it to bend freely without breaking. It can be drawn out into threads of any fineness, and so strong and flexible that they are said to be commencing the manufacture of piano and violin strings from this material. Mr. S. handed round a piece of this glass string for inspection. It was as small as the E-string of the violin, and could be bent round the finger, or tied in a knot, apparently like catgut.

Plates of this glass being let into the frame-work of the floors, the whole is then covered over with a peculiar transparent cement of Mr. S.'s invention, which makes the whole floor look like one solid plate of glass. The cost of roofing with this material is 75 cents per square foot.—The walls inside can be covered with plaster, or finished wtih iron or glass, at the option of the builder. All the interior ornamentation may be of malleable glass.

The advantages claimed for this style of building are, first, its great cheapness, and the rapidity which it allows in construction. It effects a saving of one third in cost, and three fourths in labor, over every other method. Mr. S. stated that he could complete an ordinary dwelling-house in forty days. Second, the variety of style and finish that can be obtained at small cost by different combinations of the same patterns. The inventor remarked that in the construction of the whole Crystal Palace but six different patterns of castings were required. Third, the facility with which such a building can be taken down and removed. Fourth, its security from damage by fire or lightning—thus saving all the expenses of insurance. Other incidental advantages are its durability, freedom from vermin, etc.

It is proposed to form a company for the manufacture of these houses, with a capital of $150,000.—*N. Y. Leader.*

A very young child, whose kind and pious mother had early taught him the being and power of God, was asked, "How many gods are there?" "One," said the little boy. "How do you know that?" inquired his sister. "Because," replied he, "there is no room for any more, for *He fills everywhere.*"

Influence of Soil on the Color of Flowers.

It is not perhaps, generally known as it deserves to be, that the color of flowers depends, to a considerable extent, on the character of the soil on which they grow. The splendid and beautiful yellow of the *Hypoxis* is only seen on close and compact clays, while the *Lupine* is successfully grown only on soils of a sandy and arenaceous description. The marl indicator, or *veronica*, grows only on calcareous lands or those having a large percentum of lime in their composition. The *talinum* in Pennsylvania, is never fonnd except in magnesian rocks, where it flourishes with great vigor and luxuriance, though wholly incapable of cultivation in any locality to which magnesia is not common, or in which it does not exist to a greater or less extent. Among the almost countless varieties of plants, which beautify the earth, some only vegetate in *brine*,—as the marine varieties found on the margin of tne sea; others, on the contrary, are aerial, and like the mistletoe, seem to derive their sole nutriment from the air, while there are others again which flourish only in fresh water, and which are incapable of successful culture in any other situation, like the water-lily, and the wild rice of the West.

There are plants known to the botanist, which are confined exclusively to the soil, and which never rise above the surface,—others that can be made to germinate only in stones, and to which common air and moisture are instantaneous death! Such facts appear astonishing, yet the botanist recognizes in them but another manifestation of that Divine Wisdom which regulates the phenomena of life, and scatters beauty and loveliness equally all over the earth. In the cultivation of flowers, therefore, we should endeavor to ascertain the circumstances most favorable to their growth and vigor. The soil has, as we have shown, a strongly modifying and characterizing influence in this department, and its action should be well understood to ensure perfect success.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Great Men's Dancing.—We read that Napoleon was a very awkward dancer. On one occasion he danced with a very beautiful countess, who could not conceal her blushes at his ridiculous postures. On leading her to her seat, he remarked: "the fact is, madam, my forte lies not so much in dancing myself as in making others dance." This reminds us of an anecdote of Daniel Webster who being present at a ball in Washington during his incumbency as Secretary of State, was asked by an effeminate, foppish sort of a chap, who thought a good deal of his own dancing, "Don't you dance Mr. Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said Mr. Webster, as he only could say and look such things, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

How Statues are Made.

Process of Sculpture.—*The Greek Slave.*—This statue having, on its first presentation to the American public, excited unbounded admiration and enthusiasm, a brief account of it will be interesting to its author's fellow-countrymen

The Greek Slave is the second ideal work of the American sculptor, Hiram Powers—the Eve being his first. The clay model was begun and finished in the summer and autumn of 1842. American sculptors having been hitherto obliged to work abroad, but few of our citizens have had opportunities of witnessing the labors of the studio; acceptable, therefore, will be some explanation of the several processes through which a work in sculpture must pass, ere the artist can present his conception smoothly embodied in marble. The visitors to the 'Slave' will thus be made acquainted with the bodily birth and growth of the wonderful creation that stands before them in dazzling beauty.

The conception being matured in the artist's mind, the first step in the process of giving form to it, is to erect, on a firm pedestal, a skeleton of iron, whose height, breadth, and limbs are determined by the size and shape of the proposed statue.—In this case it would be above five feet high, with branches, first at the shoulders, running down forward for the arms, then at the hips, to support the large mass of clay in the trunk, and thence divided in two for the legs. About this strong simple frame is now roughly built, with wet clay, the pre-determined image. Rapidly is this moulded into an approximation to the human form; and when the trunk, head, and limbs have been definitely shaped, then begins the close labor of the mind. The living models are summoned, and by their aid the surface is wrought to its last stage of finish. I say models, for to achieve adequately a high ideal, several are needed.—Nature rarely centres in one individual all her gifts of corporeal beauty. For the Eve, Powers had more than a score of models. The modern Christian artist can not be favored as was the painter Zeuxis of old, to whom a Grecian city that had ordered from him a picture of Helen, sent a number of its choicest maidens, that out of their various graces and beauties he might, as it were, extract one matchless form. For the 'Slave,' the character Powers had established in Florence for purity and uprightness, obtained for him one model (who is not a professional sitter) of such perfection of form as to furnish all he could derive from a model. With this breathing figure before him, and through his precise knowledge of the form and expression of every part of the human body, obtained from the study of nature and his own deep artistic intuitions, the clay under his hand gradually grew into life; as it assumed the elastic, vital look, which no mere anatomical knowledge or craft can give, by which is imparted, by the genial sympathy with nature's living forms in alliance with a warm sensibility to the beautiful, qualities which crown and render effectual the other less elevated endowments for art. Thus, by the most minute manual labor, directed by those high and refined mental gifts, the clay model of the 'Slave' was wrought out; and here the artist's work ended; the creation was complete. The processes whereby it was now to be transferred to marble, though of a delicate, difficult kind, and requiring labor and time, are purely mechanical, and are performed, under the artist's direction, by uninspired hands.

In order that the soft clay image be transformed into a harder substance without suffering the slightest change in its surface, a mould is applied to it, in the same way and with the same material as when a cast is taken of the living face or head, by means of semi-liquid plaster of Paris. The clay figure is entirely covered with this substance from one to two or more inches thick, provision being made for taking off the arms and for splitting the trunk after the plaster shall have hardened. The clay is then all taken out, the hollow mould is cleaned, and then refilled with semi-liquid plaster of Paris. When this, which occupies entirely and minutely the place of the clay, has in its turn become hardened, the outside crust of plaster is broken from it, and then is laid bare an exact fac simile of the original clay figure in hard, smooth plaster of Paris, capable of bearing the usage of the studio, and of receiving the many marks that are to guide the marble-cutters, whose work now begins.

First comes the blocker-out, with his heavy mallet and course chisel, under whose rough blows the white block soon begins to grow into a rude likeness of humanity.—Then a finer workman, who loosens more of the folds that overlay the beaming image that the artist is bent on disclosing from the centre of the marble. And, finally, the artist himself, or, as in this case, a refined worker, schooled under the eye of Powers, gives the finishing touches, reproducing, with unsurpassed accuracy, in the transparent, pure marble, every swell and indentation, and minutest curve, all the countless delicacies of detail, the which, combined with and forming grand sweeping lines, characterize the original as moulded in clay by the hand of Powers.

And now, in the midst of us, here is the marvellous work, drawing from our hearts a flood of vivifying, purifying emotiom; a revelation made by its author to his countrymen of the power and majesty of art. They who have looked in silent delight on the Venus of the tribune in Florence, no longer enjoy a unique privilege. On our native shore, sprung from the warm bosom of native strength, a fresh emanation from the exhaustless soul of beauty, stands a work as resplendent with the impress of genius as the famed Grecian goddess, as sublimely simple, as vividly graceful, and more touching in its moral appeal. The stronger the genius the simpler the elements wherewith it delights to work. How simple, how common are those by which such overpowering efforts are wrought: a young maiden in a condition of painful constraint. But the two great sources of human interest—the human body, and, shining through it, the human soul—are here. The artist had the creative vigor to reproduce, in its indescribable symmetry, its matchless grace, its infinite beauty, that chief marble of the earth, the human body, making transparent through these attributes deep inward power and emotion; and it is because he has had this inspired mastery, that, standing before his work, the beholder is not only spell-bound with beauty, but awed by a solemn, ineffable feeling, and mysteriously drawn closer into the chastening presence of God."—*Literary World.*

Great Mechanical Feat.

We received an invitation a few days since, to attend a collation, to be served up in a gigantic iron-casting at the establishment of Messrs. Mott & Ayres, on the North River, foot of Twenty-sixth street.

We accordingly took stage, and on arriving at the office of the gentlemanly artists, found quite a number of the craft assembled, and at the time appointed we were taken through the work-shops, and, by request, descended a ladder into a huge cast-iron gas-metre! The metre, one half of it, was standing on its end, inclosing us, of course, on all sides, by a circular iron wall. A table was appropriately spread with plates and viands for forty people. About thirty were present, at the first table, though the whole number (40) were afterward accommodated at a second dinner.

The dimensions of this, "the largest casting ever made," are as follows:

Internal diameter, - 15 feet.
Depth, - - - - 6 ft. 3 in.
Average wt., each casting, 16,000 lbs
Thickness of casting, only ONE INCH.

Four such cylinders were cast in succession, without the loss of a single heat; and these four castings, when united together, form a complete metre.

This is said to be the largest casting ever made in any country. But the chief wonder is that castings of that large size, *so very thin*, could be made, without loss of one or more trials. Had the thickness been several inches, imperfections might exist and still be invisible, being covered. But with so thin a plate, any unequal cooling of the metal would most certainly spoil the work.

This casting is designed fo a stationary metre for the Manhattan Gas-Light Company, and is to be placed near Fourteenth street, on the East River. It is designed for the purpose of measuring the gas which passes out of the gasometer. The quantity manufactured may thus be compared with the quantities indicated by the totals of the several metres where the gas is delivered, and losses by leakage or otherwise may be determined. These losses, we understand, are believed to amount to 20 or 25 per cent.

This is not the first feat of this kind accomplished by this enterprising firm. In 1851, at the order of the same Gas Company, they cast twelve pillars, each 50 feet 8 inches in length, 3 feet diameter at base, and 2½ feet diameter at top, with an average weight of 27,250 lbs. each, and the whole work was accomplished without the loss of a single casting.

These pillars, it is stated are 10 feet 8 inches longer than any pillars ever cast in Europe. They are to be seen around the huge gasometer of the Gas Company, on the Tenth avenue.

Girders of open-work, twelve in number, and each 40 feet long, and weighing 10,000 lbs. each, were also cast at the same time, as supports or bands to hold the pillars and other frame-work in their places.

The guests were exceedingly gratified at this proof of skill in the operatives, and of enterprise and efficiency in the gentlemen of the firm.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

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Tables of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

From San Francisco	to Mission Dolores	2¼	miles
" " "	to Sanchez Ranch	17	"
" " "	to San Mateo	21	"
" " "	to Santa Clara	48	"
" " "	to San Jose	51	"
" " "	to Murphy's	70	"
" " "	to San Juan	94	"
" " "	to Salinas River	113	"
" " "	to Monterey	125	"
" " "	to Mission of Soledad	166	"
" " "	to Ojitos	206	"
" " "	to San Miguel	237	"
" " "	to Brakes Ranch	258	"
" " "	to Santa Marguerita	265	"
" " "	to San Luis Obispo	276	"
" " "	to Capt. Dana's	299	"
" " "	to Los Alamos	321	"
" " "	to Santa Inez	340	"
" " "	to Gaviota Pass	352	"
" " "	to Arrogo Hondo	359	"
" " "	to Dos Pueblos	370	"
" " "	to Santa Barbara	387	"
" " "	to Carpenteria	398	"
" " "	to Rincon	402	"
" " "	to Buenaventura	415	"
" " "	to San'a Clara River	421	"
" " "	to Canega	475	"
" " "	to Los Angeles	485	"
" " "	to Los Coyotes	504	"
" " "	to Santa Ana	515	"
" " "	to Juan Avila's	535	"
" " "	to San Juan Capistrano	542	"
" " "	to Los Flores	562	"
" " "	to San Luis Rey	573	"
" " "	to San Diego	612½	"

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento.	Stockton.	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	195	295
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorada	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	550	560	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	660	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	135
Napa	Napa City	130	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Aubnrn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento	...	55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	565
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55	...	165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	90	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	290	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	97	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	355	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	45
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Taolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare		265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

The following miscellaneous distances may also be useful for reference:

From Sacramento to San Francisco, 140 miles; to Stockton, 55 miles; to Benicia, 110.

From Stockton to San Francisco, 150 miles; to Benicia, 120 miles.

From San Francisco to San Quentin, 15 miles; to San José, 60 miles; to Benicia, 30 miles.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1854.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Fria	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	L. S. Ely
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bonnen
Alviso	Santa Clara	A Rathbone
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Woostrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	——
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald.
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	E T Brundage
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peaskes
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	D F Waldron
Crescent City	Klamath	David Hover
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C N Noteware
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	Daniel Thompson
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elk Grove	Sacramento	J W Hall
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	D Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	B W Williams
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Garrotte	Tuolumne	Cage Tucker
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Green Valley	El Dorado	N Van Tassel
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Haskell's Ranch	Sutter	J Lefevre
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickett
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Jackson	Calaveras	Bruce Husband
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Laguna Seca	Santa Clara	George H Bull
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	Wm Lewis
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Mariposa	Mariposa	J F McNamara
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	P W Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	S T Leet
Millerton	San Joaquin	E P Hart
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	A W Goodwin
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	——
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	S A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	S W Garland
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Marin	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Syloa
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bishop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	W Russell
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H J Shore
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Snellings Ranch	Mariposa	W S Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	G W Fitzpatrick
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	S S Richards
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Solano	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L D Coffin
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	John Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C King
Yoemot	El Dorado	
Yolo	Yolo	J H Hutton
Yreka	Siskiyou	John Lintell
Yuba City	Yuba	L Badolett

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BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:

Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar 'Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 19

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.

FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.

They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 20, 1852.

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.

We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.

Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

Banking Houses.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business will also transact a general

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES

Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.

Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.

SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
for sale at Current Rates.

SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany	N. Y.	Cleaveland,	Ohio.	Kalamazoo,	Mich
Troy,	"	Ashtabula,	"	Niles,	"
Utica,	"	Painesville,	"	South Bend,	Ind.
Syracuse,	"	Sandusky,	"	Michigan City,	"
Oswego,	"	Toledo,	"	Chicago,	Illinois
Auburn,	"	Tiffin,	"	Galena,	"
Geneva,	"	Xenia,	"	Lasalle,	"
Canandaigua	"	Mansfield,	"	Peoria,	"
Rochester,	"	Mt. Vernon,	"	Alton,	"
Lockport,	"	Newark,	"	Springfield,	"
Buffalo,	"	Zanesville,	"	Milwaukee,	Wis.
Binghamton,	"	Columbus,	"	Sheboygan,	"
Owego,	"	Dayton,	"	Racine,	"
Elmira,	"	Springfield,	"	Kenosha,	"
Corning,	"	Hamilton,	"	St. Louis,	Missouri.
Dunkirk,	"	Cincinnati,	"	Louisville,	Ky.
Silver Creek,	"	Detroit, Michigan.		Montreal,	C. E.
Westfield,	"	Jackson,	"	Quebec,	"
Pettsville,	Penn.	Ann Arbor,	"	Hamilton,	C. W.
Reading,	"	Battle Creek,	"	Toronto,	"
Erie,	"	Monroe,	"	Stonington,	Ct
Providence,	R. I.	Adrian,	"		

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Colonia, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland, OREGON.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Cor. California & Montgomery Sts, San Francisco.
October 21, 1853

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, and London.

Also, payable at the following Banks:

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester
George Smith and Co	Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie
Michigan State Bank	Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland
Clinton Bank	Columbus

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

July ADAMS & CO.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans
Page & Bacon	St. Louis
Hutchins & Co	Louisville
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati
S. Jones & Co	Pittsburg

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20-tf

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities, and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Prices.

Agents in New York—American Exchange Bank, No. 50 Wall Street. feb 17tf

HILLMAN'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
ISAAC HILLMAN,

Late proprietor of the California Temperance House, would inform the public that he has

REMOVED

To a large, new and commodious three story building,
NUMBERS 80 AND 82 DAVIS STREET,
Between Clay and Washington, Convenient to the Steamboat and Steamship landing.

PRIVATE ROOMS

For the accommodation of Families and Individuals, on the most reasonable terms.

The proprietor, grateful for the very liberal patronage extended to him, would request such as want Board and Lodging by the day or week to call and see his new establishment. ISAAC HILLMAN,
may26tf San Francisco, Cal.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR.

Premium Domestic Flour.
San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A. C. E. F. G. down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three are worthy of special merit. After declaring the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E."; that the "Benecia Mills," (J. F. Houghton, agent,) was "F."; and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A." represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Paige & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted. H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committe.
E. T. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. [dec23 tf] HORNER & CO.

NOTICE.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

THE TRUSTEES AND PROPRIETORS take pleasure in announcing that the CEMETERY is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOTS—12x25,	containing	300	superficial ft—	$175
HALF " "	10x15	150	" "	125
QR. " "	8x10	80	" "	80

LOTS IN THE REAR of main avenues and on paths, are 20 per cent less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing large Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS are given for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the deed of trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"Sixty per cent of the entire Receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery."

A faithful and trusty Keeper of the Gounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

B. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Application for interment, must be made at the office.

For further information, inquire of either of the proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office hours, from 9 A M to 3 P M.

NATHANIEL GREY, WM. H. RASLETT, FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., S M BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees. jel6-3m

RAILROAD BAKERY,
COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,
48 Long Wharf,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking is BY STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a

Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,

Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.

BREAKFAST ROLLS,

Always hot and fresh till 12 M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES,

Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.

The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c.

Call and judge for yourselves.

m10 tf HALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.

THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF
STEREOSCOPES
Taken at our rooms. The superiority of our
DAGUERREOTYPES

are so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it. We are both practical operators of ten years experience in the art—and the scientific manner in which our rooms and skylights are arranged gives us advantages not possessed by any other establishment on the Pacific Coast. Our

GALLERY

s by far the most extensive and best furnished in California. We have a LADIES' PARLOR, furnished in the most splendid manner—besides a Public Reception Room. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.

HAMILTON & SHEW,
my5 Rabe's Building 163 Clay Street.

FLOUR MILLS,
SAW MILLS, AND OTHER MACHINERY
AT THE
PACIFIC FOUNDRY,
ON FIRST ST., BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD,
GODDARD & CO.

HAVING enlarged their Foundry and Machine Shop, are now prepared to take Castings of Iron or Brass of every description. They have on hand a great variety of patterns for Mortice, Spur and Bevel Gears, and Bolt Gears, Puller's Mill Spindles, and Saw Mill Irons. Also Patterns for House Castings, such as round, fluted and square Columns, Pilasters, Balcony Railings, &c. We do not boast of being the *Oldest* nor the *Largest* establishment in the city, but our establishment is large enough to have all the modern improvements and having a reputation to establish are determined to give our work a finish that shall not be surpassed, all work will be warranted according to order, and on as good terms as at any other establisment.

San Francisco, June 16, 1854. GODDARD & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS
For receiving a large and well selected assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!
Direct from New York, by
EVERY CLIPPER,
AS WELL AS BY
Express, via the Isthmus,
And having just received a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

Of every kind of Goods adapted to the wants of the market are able to offer superior inducements to the

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

We would also invite the attention of purchasers for the OREGON and SANDWICH ISLAND MARKETS, to our Stock, believing that we can supply them with articles, in our line, suited to their trade, on terms quite as reasonable as any House on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL KEEPERS
AND
STEAMBOAT OWNERS

Will find every article suited to their wants in our Stock, and at reduced prices.

ap14 3m TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Corner of Front and Sacramento sts.

MARBLE WAREHOUSE.
REMOVAL TO SACRAMENTO STREET.
P. W. STERLING,
SUCCESSOR TO
MESSRS. COIT & BEALS, (in the Marble trade,)

HAS removed his large and valuable Stock from Battery street to the building now occupied by the Coroner,

159 Sacramento Street,

Geo. O. Whitney's old stand where can be found a large assortment of

Mantels, Tables, Counters, Slabs, Monuments,

and every other article in the line, at the lowest market rates. P. W. STERLING,
aug 18-1m 159 Sacramento, near Kearny.

Books and Stationery.

UNION BOOK STORE.
J. E. ALLEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY
And agents for the Book Publications of the
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
No. 148 Clay Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONERY,

SCHOOL, Music, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books. Comprising the works of all the standard Authors. Anthon's Classical Series, Bohn's Classical and Standard Library, Appleton's Popular do., Harper's Family and Farley's Cabinet do., Abbott's Histories &c.

Bibles, Religious Encyclopedias, Sunday-school and Hymn Books of all kinds. Also

A variety of Spanish, French, German, Italian and Chinese Publications. mar8f

GEORGE J. BROOKS,

PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.

Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH REVIEW (Tory.)

The present state of European affairs renders these publications unusually interesting. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that they must look for the only realy intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	[illegible]
For any three of the four Reviews	[illegible]
For all four of the Reviews	[illegible]
For Blackwood's Magazine	[illegible]
For Blackwood's and three Reviews	[illegible]
For Blackwood's and four Reviews	[illegible]

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood's," and but Twelve Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers

feb24tf LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street New York.

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.

A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived!

Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Fifes, lets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings of all kinds.

Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Manual Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c. And instruction Books all kinds.

Miscellaneous Advertisments.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF AT 4 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley, master; Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R. Barclay, master; Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master; Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from Storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning, leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A.M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o'clock M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President,
mar10 3m H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President.

FLOUR MILLS, Ex "Staghound."

TWO 32-inch BURR STONE PORTABLE MILLS—Nichols & Marsh's patent;
ONE 30-inch BURR STONE PORTABLE MILL—Nichols & Marsh's patent;
FANNING MILLS—50 Grant's patent;
30 A. B. Allen's patent;
HOPS—400 pounds, good;
PEACH STONES—50 bushes;
OX-YOKES, OX-BOWS, OX-CARTS;
FARM WAGONS—Lumber and Dratt Wagons;
HAND CARTS; Horse Hay Rakes;
PRINTERS' INK—of all colors;
NEWS INK—of John D. McCreary's make, for sale at manufacturers' prices;
HICKORY WHIPSTOCKS;
EAGLE PLOUGHS—100 R. L. Allen's;
RED FREE STONE—from Connecticut, suitable for a Dwelling House or Store Front;
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
aug 18-1m 94 Battery Street, corner Clay.

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE,
172 Washington Street.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CALIFORNIA STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
BY M. J. BURKE & CO.
No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St.,
[IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE.]
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.

Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts.
June 23 tf

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21-tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. McN[illegible]
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts.
dc3 San Francisco.

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH.
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Foot of Clay Street, Corner of East,
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments. 3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M.
Residence at the Oriental Hotel. oc21tf

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE
WAREHOUSE.
NO. 94 BATTERY STREET.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Stationary Marble Mantels.
All kinds of Lettering done to order
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural Lintels, Red Free Stone, etc.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853. 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over thirty times. Orders taken, and all information given by
JARVIS JEWETT, Agent.
San Francisco, July 21, 1854. tf

CALL AT THE
California Boot & Shoe Store,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
No. 110 Montgomery Street,

WHERE you will find the best, cheapest and greatest variety in the city, consisting of
Ladies' Satin, Lasting and Morocco, plain and fancy Gaiters, Boots, Ties, Slips and Buskins;
Misses' do do do do do
Gents' Fine Calf, sewed and pegged Boots, Gaiters, Brogans, Slippers and Pumps;
Boys' Boots, Gaiters and Shoes;
Childrens' Shoes.
Every attention will be paid to those who may favor us with a call. jy27-6m-b R. H. TIBBITS.